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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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18 December 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

RELATED REPORTAGE ON OTAO MEETING

OTAO Seminar Concludes

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 14 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] The OTAO [Organization of West African Workers] seminar, which began on 8 October, and dealt with the campaign, the final agreement of Lagos, and the declaration of the 21st conference of chiefs of state and government of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] at Addis Ababa in 1985, concluded its work on Saturday.

The closing ceremony was chaired by Mme Mariama Salifou, secretary general of the ministry of civil service and labor (representing the minister of civil service and labor). This ceremony was attended by a number of members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Niger, and representatives from ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], OAU, BIT [International Labor Organization] OATUU [Organization of African Trade Union Unity], and the Hans Seidel Foundation.

In her speech Mme Mariama Salifou stated that "this seminar has given the workers of our subregion an opportunity to express their views on ways and means of going beyond the organization's traditional framework, and of thinking about a new direction for our subregion's economic integration."

Speaking on behalf of the minister of civil service and labor, she presented his appreciation and support to the participants in this seminar for their efforts "to seek a consolidation of our gains and also to seek new ways to determine with precision the actions which union members of the subregion should undertake in order to give our governments the support they all need."

Before this, the OTAO's secretary general, Mr Lawali Moutari, spoke, expressing his sincere appreciation to those attending for their dedication to their work.

The participants passed a motion expressing their appreciation and support to General Kountche for the unflagging efforts undertaken in the program against

desertification, and toward the goal of food self-sufficiency. In this motion, they also extended to him their full support for his policy of development and peace, and urged him to persevere in this policy for the development and happiness of the people of Niger and of the West African subregion.

Another motion of congratulations, support and encouragement was addressed to their excellencies, Abdou Diouf and Idriss Oumarou, the current president and secretary general of the OAU, respectively, for the visits they have made to Front Line countries. The primary purpose behind these visits was to support our brothers in their struggles for liberation and the conquest of their rights.

In closing, we would like to mention that this seminar preceded the meeting of the ministers of labor of the member states of ECOWAS, scheduled to begin tomorrow. In this session, the ministers are to discuss the OTAO bylaws and to evaluate the work it has done since it was founded on 22 March 1984 in Conakry, Guinea. Among its goals, the OTAO was founded to provide firm support for the economic integration actions undertaken by ECOWAS, to work for the attainment of its economic, social, and cultural goals, and to formulate a coordinated emergency program against unemployment, designed particularly to bring young people into active working life, as part of the Community's economic recovery program.

Today the participants in the seminar are scheduled to visit some hydro-agricultural projects and the USTN's [Federation of Labor Unions of Niger] agricultural project in Goudel,

ECCOWAS Labor Ministers Meet

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 18-20 Oct 85 p 3]

[Text] The meeting of ministers of labor of the member states of ECOWAS completed its work yesterday afternoon at the Congress Palace.

The session's closing ceremony, chaired by the minister of civil service and labor, military administrator Mamadou Beidari, was attended by members of the government, representatives of diplomatic missions accredited to Niger, the executive secretary of ECOWAS, and the secretary general of OTAO.

In the speech he gave on this occasion, military administrator Beidari expressed his pleasure about the effective and constructive work accomplished by the delegates during the three days of this session.

The executive secretary of ECOWAS, the Sierra Leonean Mamoudou Monu, said that OTAO plays a vital role in dealing with the problems afflicting the subregion.

The final speaker, OTAO's secretary general, Mr Lawali Moutari, expressed his warmest appreciation to the participants, and wished them a pleasant journey home.

At the conclusion of their work, the seminar participants made the following recommendations:

- a. From now on, OTAO should be recognized, associated, and consulted on matters concerning workers;
- b. ECOWAS should aid and encourage OTAO by providing financial assistance;
- c. The "check-off" system should be used in all of ECOWAS's member countries in order to enable unions to improve their financial situation and also that of their regional organizations;
- d. And finally, regular meetings should be scheduled of the ministers of labor of the subregion in order to discuss the pressing problems facing the subregion's workers.

The participants also approved a motion expressing their sincere thanks to the people of Niger, their government, and General Kountche for the warm welcome given them, and the facilities made available to them during their stay in Niger.

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CSO: 3419/61

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ECOWAS BANK ALLOCATES SHARES--The capital of the Ecobank /bank of ECOWAS states/ group, which has been fixed at \$100 million, has been shared out among the 16 countries according to a method of distribution which makes it possible for all the citizens of the community to participate. The percentage of allocations to the various states is as follows: Benin (3.5 percent), Burkina Faso (4 percent), Cape Verde Islands (1 percent), Gambia (1 percent), Ghana (3 percent), Guinea-Bissau (2 percent), Guinea (1 percent), Liberia (3.5 percent), Mali (2 percent), Mauritania (1 percent), Niger (3.5 percent), Nigeria (30 percent), Senegal (7 percent), Sierra Leone (3.5 percent), Togo (4 percent), and Ivory Coast (10 percent). The remaining 20 percent is reserved for the ECOWAS fund.
/Excerpt/ /Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 19 Nov 85 p 10 AB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/464

ANGOLA

SAVIMBI APPEALS FOR AID, SAYS UNITA COULD LOSE

MB141334 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Peter Wallington]

[Text] UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has warned that unless the West gives his rebel movement military aid it could lose the war in Angola.

Savimbi told me UNITA had been weakened by the recent MPLA offensive. If the rebels were defeated, Angola would become the base for Soviet expansionism throughout southern Africa, he warned.

The Soviet Union had turned Angola into a military base that threatened the stability of the sub-continent.

"Angola is the battle ground for southern Africa," he said.

Savimbi said that while UNITA had lost control of a number of towns in the northeast, the MPLA and their Cuban allies had failed in their main objective--to take Mavinga and Jamba.

I visited Savimbi's Jamba headquarters as Angola celebrated its 10th year of independence.

Savimbi said the number of Cuban troops had increased from 12,000 to about 40,000 and the Angolan government had obtained sophisticated Russian weaponry, including MIG 21 and 23 jet fighters.

Intelligence sources indicated that government forces were regrouping and Savimbi expected another offensive "at any time".

He said a defeat for the MPLA before December's meeting of its hierarchy would strengthen the hand of MPLA moderates, who argues that talks were the only way to stop the Angolan war.

"This is why it is so important for the U.S. to help UNITA. Helping the moderates will ultimately contribute towards peace in this country," Savimbi said.

His comments came soon after the Reagan administration's expression of "sympathy" for UNITA and as a Bill seeking \$27M humanitarian aid is before Congress.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is also believed to be waiting in the wings with \$300M of weaponry for UNITA.

Chief of Military Intelligence, Colonel Peregrino Chindondo, said UNITA has lost 461 men, with 2,000 wounded, in the offensive. The MPLA had lost 2,700 men.

/12712

CSO: 3400/434

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH GUINEA BISSAU--ANGOP and the Guinea Bissau news agency have signed in Luanda a cooperation agreement on the exchange of national and international news through telex and other means. ANGOP Director Raimundo Sotto-Maior and Francisco Barreto, the general director of the Guinea Bissau news agency, signed the agreement. [Summary] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Nov 85 MB] /12712

IDEOLOGY SECRETARY DISCUSSES CONGRESS--The Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, which is due to be held in December 1985, will draw up future actions at all levels for the next 5 years in order to better solve the problems affecting the Angolan people. This is what Roberto de Almeida, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary of ideology, said in an interview given to ANGOP recently. Roberto de Almeida added that the present political and military situation of our country which is characterized by imperialist aggressiveness, will also be examined in detail by the congress delegates in order to adopt new measures in this field. On the importance of strengthening the leading role of the party, Roberto de Almeida said that for a young country like Angola following the socialist path, there was a significant need for the establishment of a political organization that will integrate all Angola patriots who are conscious that the path of our development must be socialism. Accordingly, the secretary for ideology urged that militant masses to decisively contribute through their daily work to the strengthening, cohesion, and prestige of the party. On the shortage of cadres, a factor which is extremely important for the social and economic development of the country, the party official said that the country needed cadres who would adapt to the on going socialist revolution and become instilled with the necessary militancy that would enable them to render their contribution wherever needed. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Nov 85 MB] /12712

RADIO CITES NUJOMA ON INDEPENDENCE--SWAPO President Sam Nujoma had told the TASS correspondent in Luanda that the situation in Namibia became more complex after Pieter Botha's decision to install an interim and puppet transitional government in Windhoek. Sam Nujoma said that SWAPO rejects this illegal action and reiterated his support for negotiations as a means to resolve the independence of Namibia. However, this has been rejected by Pretoria. Sam Nujoma said that racist South Africa continues to maintain relations with United States and uses delaying tactics to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and the exploitation of its people. Until now, Pretoria and Washington have not

rejected the policy that links the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. Moreover, South Africa, encouraged by the U.S. policy of constructive engagement, has not ceased its aggression against the frontline states, especially against the People's Republic of Angola, Sam Nujoma added. Sam Nujoma concluded that SWAPO considers that UN security Council Resolution 435/78 as the only valid solution to the Namibian issue. SWAPO will continue the armed struggle until the implementation of that resolution, which recommends the independence of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia without preconditions. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Nov 85 MB] /12712

CSO: 3400/434

BENIN

AFP VIEWS REVOLUTIONARY PARTY CONGRESS AGENDA

AB182015 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Cotonou, 18 Nov (AFP)--The second national congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) which opens officially this Monday in Cotonou, the economic capital, will essentially have economic revival as the keynote, it has been learned from official sources. This congress, which coincides with the 10th anniversary of the founding of the party, is conceived under the double theme of "The building of an independent and prosperous national economy on the way of socialism" and "The transformation of the PRPB into a genuine Marxist-Leninist party." It has been in preparation for several days already by a "National Preparatory Commission" which felt that "in the face of the new demands of the changing Beninese society, in view of the evil effects of the particularly disastrous economic situation, (it was necessary to) subject the country to a real economic battle plan." The same source indicated that it was a matter of "stimulating the national production and mobilizing all the available national resources to enable the country to better withstand the unfavorable hazards of the economic situation."

In effect, the opening of this congress comes at a time when the Beninese economy is growing worse and worse and after the country has gone through a political tension following student agitation within the university in April and May this year. This unrest, which was embarked upon by the students in demand for better working conditions, resulted in at least one death, according to some unofficial sources, and was followed by a wave of arrests among those referred to in Cotonou as "anarcho-leftists."

Consequently, President Kerekou's regime, which is of a resolutely Marxist-Leninist orientation, has decided for some time now to call further on the private sector which, in fact, had never ceased to exist even at the time when revolutionary slogans were rife. In fact, efficiency seems to be seeking to supersede revolutionary rhetorics since the beginning of the year, particularly after the appeal made by President Kerekou in March this year to the private sector to reduce the insufficiencies of the statal and parastatal sector.

This congress, which in principle is supposed to end on 24 November and which comes 6 years after the first congress of November 1979, should take stock of 13 years of revolution in the country, and lead to a reshuffle of the party leadership. There is also talk about a reduction in the number of the central committee membership which, observers believe, would be logical considering the fact that the PRPB has only a few hundred of members. [as received]

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AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EEC ON AID PROGRAM

AB101700 Paris AFP in French 1821 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 9 Nov (AFP)--Dieter Frisch, EEC director general for development, on Saturday ended a 5-day visit to the Republic of Burkina during which a program of the community's assistance to this country was signed, in conformity with the Lome III Convention signed between the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and the EEC.

A communique, which marked the end of Mr Frisch's visit, states that an EEC delegation and that of Burkina, led respectively by Mr Frisch and Justin Damo Barro, Burkinabe minister of financial resources, extensively examined cooperation between Burkina and the EEC. To ensure the optimal use of the various instruments provided by the Lome III Convention, adds the communique, the two delegations extensively exchanged views on the development objectives and priorities of Burkina. To realize these objectives, indicates the communique, the EEC is placing at the disposal of Burkina a financial package of 115 million ECU [European Currency Unit], or 39 billion CFA francs. According to the communique, this amount is divided as follows: 102.5 million ECU or 34.6 billion CFA francs will be in the form of subsidy and 12.5 million ECU or 4.4 billion CFA francs will be in the form of risk capital to be managed by the European Investment Bank [EIB].

The EEC delegation informed the Burkinabe side that other than the financial package announced, Burkina could, during the period of the convention, also benefit from nonprogrammed additional resources which will be managed by the commission.

The communique states that the two delegations agreed to center their cooperation on development of agricultural production and the development of rural areas, to help achieve the aim of the Burkinabe Government to attain self-sufficiency in food. In this respect, a coherent number of measures, actions and investments have been planned with the aim of increasing food production and ensuring its security through drought control.

According to the same source, the European delegation also indicated that an amount of (?203) million ECU, or 71 billion CFA francs, could be reserved for concerted regional actions in West Africa.

At the end of the deliberations, the aid program was signed by Messrs Barro and Frisch, and by Jean-Louis Biancarreli for the EIB.

/12712
CSO: 3400/453

BURKINA

BRIEFS

SANKARA CABLES AL-QADHDHAFI--Tripoli, Safar 25, Nov 9, Jamahiriyah News Agency-- The revolutionary leadership and people of Burkina Faso [republic] reinstated their support to and solidarity with the great 1st September revolution and the people of the socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council said in a message he sent to the leader of the revolution: "I would like to reaffirm, to you my dear brother, in the name of the people of Burkina Faso, the National Revolutionary Council, and the revolutionary government our constant determination to stand by you in the battle you are fierily fighting against colonial and imperialist forces to preserve the independence of Africa and its dignity. Captain Sankara reiterated, in his message to the leader of the revolution, the anti-imperialist stand of Burkina Faso and its struggle against imperialist schemes. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1442 GMT 9 Nov 85 LD] /12712

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA--The Burkinabe Government and Canada this afternoon signed a protocol of understanding under which Canada places at the disposal of the Republic of Burkina a subsidy of 4 million Canadian dollars, about 1.4 billion CFA francs. This nonrefundable aid will serve to help the people of Passore Province to rehabilitate, conserve and manage the vegetation. The signing ceremony took place at the office of the minister of financial resources, representing the Burkinabe Government. Canada was represented by its ambassador, John Peter Bell. [Text] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Nov 85 AB] /12712

CSO: 3400/453

CONGO

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TV EQUIPMENT--Brazzaville, 6 Nov (ACI/PANA)--Japan will donate to Congo technical equipment for television production valued at Y40 million (about 75 million CFA francs). Documents concerning this gift were exchanged on Monday between Wilson Abel Ndessabeka, permanent secretary at the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Japanese Ambassador Tsuneo Oyake. This equipment will help strengthen the production of educational and cultural programs of the Congolese national television, an official statement pointed out. [Text] [Dakar PANA in French 1005 GMT 6 Nov 85 AB] /12712

CSO: 3400/454

DJIBOUTI

TWO ARMY CAPTAINS ARRESTED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 19 Oct 85 p 4

[Text]

Two Djiboutian officers, Captain Mohamed Abdillahi Shire, known as KAMY, the commander of the Frontier Commando Group, and his deputy, Captain ADOU Ali Adou, were arrested on October 9 by the military police, assisted by the gendarmerie. Unofficially, the Djibouti authorities say that during a tour of the bases of the Frontier Commando Group the two officers had called on the troops to rebel against the authorities and rob local nomads. Summoned by the head of the Djiboutian armed forces, General Ali Meidal WAIS, Captain KAMY was said to have refused to submit a report of the tour, and stated that he would only be answerable to the general commanding the French troops in Djibouti.

I.O.N.- Information obtained by THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER suggest that the arrests have a rather different motive than that being recounted unofficially in Djibouti. Behind this affair is the discovery by Captain KAMY of a certain number of arms caches south of Dikhil, on the border with Ethiopia: they had apparently been hidden there by Issas who fought for the Western Somalia Liberation Front during the Somali-Ethiopian war and who had kept their weapons when the war ended in 1978.

It seems that Captain KAMY had suspected certain prominent people in the government of having taken over these stocks of weapons, with the idea of using them in case of trouble. The captain apparently submitted a report to the French military authorities in Djibouti on this matter.

The arrest of Captains KAMY and ADOU, coming as it does scarcely more than three months after the dismissal of defence minister Habib LOITA (see I.O.N. N°189), reveals the existence of political tension which, affecting the Djiboutian armed forces as it does, could in the future constitute a serious danger to the stability of the regime.

/13104
CSO: 3400/437

ETHIOPIA

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS REVIEWED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 19 Oct 85 pp 8-9

[Text]

Ethiopia's minister with responsibility for planning, MERSIE Ejugi, expressed in Brussels on October 8 the thanks of his government for the aid provided by the European Economic Community to the country's drought victims. He said it would take three years of normal rainfall to recuperate the 25 per cent fall in agricultural production recorded since 1982. With regard to future aid, both Ethiopia and the EEC were in agreement that priority must be given to the recovery of rural development and food production. However, some differences persist. Coincidence or not, during Mr MERSIE's visit the latest confidential report on Ethiopia, drawn up annually by experts for the EEC, was circulating in Brussels. Although not representing the official point of view of the community, it certainly explains a number of Europe's reservations with regard to Addis Ababa's economic policies. We detail below the principal passages of the report, which was completed at the beginning of last September.

● Trade deficit and GDP: Since 1980, the annual increase in the trade deficit has been running at about 13%. The latest unofficial figures available (up to December 1984) indicate that the trade deficit for 1984 will for the second time exceed the value of exports. However, import restrictions put into force in February 1985 might reverse the trend. Coffee remains the major foreign exchange earner (63% of the total in 1984), and higher world prices and increased Ethiopian exports of coffee in 1984 helped offset the drop of exports in sesame and beans. But the country's continuing failure to increase exports generally and to attract foreign aid, combined with a fast-growing import bill, has resulted in a substantial change in the overall balance of payments from an exceptional surplus of 196.6 million birr* in 1981 to a deficit of 35.3 million birr in 1983.

The rate of GDP growth, after a net improvement in the fiscal year 1982/83, has shown a negative growth for 1983/84 (- 2.3%), much of which was caused by drought. In 1984/85 there could be a further decline of about 5%. Besides, the imports of raw materials for industries have been cut back by 20-40% to save on foreign exchange costs.

● Budget: Defence, public order and security (46%) continued to dominate ordinary expenditure (arms purchases from the Soviet Union not included). By comparison, agriculture was allocated 10%, mining and energy 12%, education 12%, industry 6% and health 4%. The National Bank of Ethiopia estimates that the deficit for 1983/84 should amount to 356.6 million birr, an improvement of 34% over the fiscal year 1982/83.

Public Debt: The country's current debt service ratio was estimated to be around 20% in 1983/84. In 1984/85 it could rise to almost 40%. However, the government does not take into consideration the debt to the Soviet Union for arms purchases since the Ethiopian revolution. It is believed to be substantial, between 2.5 and four billion dollars.

● Ten-year Plan: Although the targets and timetable will, no doubt, be adjusted to compensate for the diversion of resources to cope with the famine, it is possible that the plan's overall direction will remain unchanged. Its basic aim is to increase production by raising labour productivity and strengthening management. Unfortunately the economic framework within which the plan is to be implemented bears little relationship to the pattern extrapolated from past trends. For example, it envisages sustained growth in GDP over 10 years at the rate of 6.5% p.a. During the decade ended 1983 GDP growth averaged only 2.3%, less than the estimated rate of population increase. Coffee exports are set almost to double by 1994, but they are constrained by the International Coffee Organisation, while the World Bank estimates that exportable output will grow at only 1% per annum.

* 2.07 birr = one dollar (May 1984 rate)

To achieve the transformation of the economy, the plan calls for a cumulative gross investment of 32 billion birr (\$15.5 billion), reaching 28% of GDP in 1994, while over the past five years investment has averaged only 10% of GDP. Only 22.5% of planned investment will go to agriculture, with the lion's share being spent on the state farm sector and support to producers' co-operatives. Of the rest, 45.5% will be spent in the industrial sector (mining, energy, construction and water development, 13.4% on transport and communications and 11.6% on trade and social services.

Foreign Trade: In 1984 the United States took second place among Ethiopia's main suppliers after the Soviet Union with the sale of two aircraft, and for the first time the Soviet Union moved into the group of top ten buyers, occupying eighth place. Trade with the European Economic Community, on the other hand, has fallen, with the proportion of total exports from Ethiopia falling from 38.3% to 37.6%, and of total imports from the EEC from 38.6% to 34.1%.

● Commercial Policy: Control in import licences remains very tight. To obtain foreign currency, importers must accompany their applications with detailed invoices from manufacturer or supplier, listing separately the fob cost of the goods and the freight charges. The only change in the general customs tariff has been the increase in duty and taxes from 200% to 300% on private cars coming into Ethiopia as gifts to individuals.

● **Foreign Investment:** Since January 1983 joint ventures have been authorised between Ethiopian public sector bodies and foreign private or public capital, but they are subject to too many restrictions. A new, more flexible, joint venture code, should be announced soon, with greater opportunity for foreign majority shareholdings. If it is as positive as has been indicated, Ethiopia could offer advantages to EEC investors. But the government would first have to guarantee repatriation of profits and dividends, and reasonable independence of management control.

● **Nationalisation and Compensation:** Since the beginning of negotiations in 1981 on compensation in the wake of nationalisations implemented since 1977, agreement has been reached on about 75% of the value of nationalised assets. They concern Italy and the Netherlands, and to a lesser extent the United States, Britain and Japan. But many small claims and some larger ones have not been settled and in the vast majority of cases have not even been acknowledged.

● **Commercial Credit:** In the past Ethiopia has looked to medium-term credit. It now recognises that she will be unable to service significant new debts of this type in the future, and therefore the country's dependence on capital aid is likely to increase substantially. The authors of the report are confident of its willingness, if not ability, to repay. Most EEC countries cover export risks on a case-by-case basis, except Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg.

● **Development Strategy:** The wholesale trade in grain, already dominated and distorted by the pricing policies and the monopoly distribution rights (in certain provinces) of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation, is one of the few remaining areas where private traders have been allowed to function, albeit only at the lowest level of the distribution chain: during the plan period the state's share of this trade will be greatly increased. Many observers believe that a major contributory factor to the shortage of food is the failure of the government to provide or permit incentives for increased production by the peasant sector. The state sector has so mismanaged the once-productive estates it inherited after nationalisation that its earnings from the export of cash crops can no longer make a substantial contribution to the government's foreign exchange earnings and consequent ability to purchase cereals on the world market.

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CSO: 3400/437

GHANA

KYEKEWERE NEW POTENTIAL BASE FOR GOLD, SURVEY COMPLETED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text] THE West German team on the Ghanaian-German Mineral Prospecting Project has expressed the wish to explore gold in the Kyekewere area of the Bibiani Range.

This is due to the findings of a survey carried out by the team into the metallic and non-metallic raw materials in South Western Ghana with reference to gold mineralisation.

Announcing these in Accra yesterday at a short ceremony at which the German team handed over the equipment and materials used at the end of the second phase of the project to the Geological Survey Department (GSD), Mr G. O. Kesse, Director of the Department, further hinted that the experts would like to incorporate field evidence obtained so far into a larger geological

map of the South-Western part of Ghana.

The programme which was carried out under a technical and economic co-operation agreement signed between the Governments of Ghana and West Germany in 1975 was to, among other things carry out a survey and take inventory of the metallic and non-metallic raw materials in South-Western Ghana with reference to gold mineralisation.

It was aimed at establishing appropriate geological parameters and structural indices which could be useful evidence in subsequent exploration for gold in the Kyekewere area of the Bibiani Range.

The agreement further specified the training locally, and in West Germany of Ghanaians for the necessary scientific expertise and exploration techniques to enable them to carry on with the project after the Germans had left.

On training, Mr Kesse said four men, two of whom have already been trained in West Germany would continue with the project.

Later in an interview, the director described the work done so far as very

useful to the GSD. "If they would be applied, we are going to get a boom", he said optimistically.

He observed that if all the areas earmarked would be properly mined, Ghana could get about 7.2 million ounces of gold every year.

Mr Kesse expressed his sincere gratitude to the West German Government and the team for the equipment.

Mr Wolfdietrich Vogel, West German Ambassador in Ghana, disclosed that the project had received an overall German support of six million Deutsche Marks.

The project, he said, has been a most valuable contribution of West Germany to Ghana's efforts to make the best use of its natural resources.

Mr Vogel hinted that it has been agreed between the two governments that the third phase of the project would be started by mid 1986, after an agreement on new terms of reference has been reached.

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CSO: 3400/412

GHANA

MINISTER SAYS FUEL TAX BEING CONSIDERED

AB131150 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Ministry of Fuel and Power is considering a special tax on fuel to raise revenue for the maintenance of roads in the country. This was disclosed in an interview with the GHANA NEWS AGENCY in Accra by the secretary, Mr Emmanuel Appiah-Korang. He said considering the impact of good roads on fuel conservation, this should be implemented in the short term.

Mr Appiah-Korang, who did not give details, said the tax would be paid into a special fund at the Ministry of Roads and Highways and monitored by his ministry. Mr Appiah-Korang said good roads would also increase the life span of vehicles and save the country money that would otherwise have been used to import spare parts. The secretary said the ministry is seeking funds to purchase engine (? tuning) machines for petrol filling stations to service vehicles as another means of fuel conservation.

Mr Appiah-Korang expressed the belief that oil consumption trends in the country have been on the decline because of pricing methods and other factors. The secretary explained that factors such as car pooling, improvement of public transport, and the general awareness of the people have also played a part in reducing oil consumption.

Mr Appiah-Korang submitted that there is a decline in the smuggling of petroleum products. This is because it is no longer lucrative. He, however, called for a concerted effort by the security personnel and the public to eliminate it completely. The secretary said the oil supply situation was well under control with stock reserves of finished products averaging about 7 and 1/2 weeks. He said although the total yearly importation of crude oil is still 1 million tons, the national stock has increased appreciably.

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180: 8100/405

GHANA

OFFSHORE OIL PROSPECTING TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Eugene Thompson]

[Text]

THE PNDC is currently negotiating with a number of foreign oil companies which have applied for exploration licences to undertake offshore prospecting in the Accra and Tema areas.

A report in the current edition of the Standard Chartered Review just published in London said a regional grid study had already been carried out in the Keta area which is believed to be a continuation of the Dahomey embankment (an elongated basin which stretches from Ghana in the west through Togo and Benin and as far as Western Nigeria) where Benin and Nigeria produce oil.

The report quoted the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) as saying a more detailed study is needed to be conducted in all these areas to determine their actual oil potential.

Meanwhile, Petro-Canada has sunk two wells in the Half-Assini area. Collected seismic data had been processed and interpretations were well advanced, the report said.

Petro-Canada, which started its exploration work in 1983 as part of the Canadian Government's assistance programme to Ghana, is expected to complete its work by the end of this year.

The report also said the evacuation and shipment of cocoa from Ghana's hinterland continues to improve and by the end of May this year, over 140,000 tons had reached the ports.

The 1985/86 main crop season commenced on October 11 this year, the report said.

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CSO: 3400/412

GHANA

BAUXITE EXPORT FIGURES, COMPANY'S PUBLIC SERVICE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Kwame Penni]

[Text] **THE Ghana Bauxite Company Limited (GBC) exported 1100,064 tonnes of bauxite this year as against last year's export of 44,000 tonnes.**

The company has also honoured its tax obligations to the tune of ₦7.4 million and paid its debt of ₦3.3 million to the Ghana Railway Corporation (GRC).

Mr C. F. D. Johnson, Managing Director of the company, announced this when he briefed the Western Regional Secretary, Dr. E. G. A. Don-Arthur and the Regional Security Council (REGESEC) at a meeting with the management of the company and personnel of the GRC at Awaso at the weekend.

The meeting formed part of REGESEC's two-day inspection of the rehabilitation of the Western Rail Lines and roads in some parts of the Sefwi-Wiawso District.

Mr Johnson said apart from increasing its manpower by 8.5 per cent this year, his company has repaired and maintained the pipe-borne water supply for the Awaso township which was closed down for more than eight years.

The company is also expecting machines to help in the rehabilitation of roads in the area, Mr Johnson added.

Mr S. S. Nayak, acting Managing Director of the GRC, noted that the rehabilitation exercise was progressing steadily. He announced that between January and October this year, the corporation hauled a total of 421,174 tonnes of goods including timbers, cocoa, bauxite and manganese. The figure for January to December last year was 374,184 tonnes.

According to Mr Nayak, the corporation has targeted to evacuate 100,000 tonnes of cocoa alone in 1986.

A total of 400,538 railway sleepers at the cost of ₦500 each, he noted, has been purchased so far.

Endorsing the company's road rehabilitation programme, Dr. Don-Arthur urged the GRC workers to voluntarily assist in the completion of track renewal of the railway line.

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CSO: 3400/412

LESOTHO

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY CRITICIZES OPPOSITION

MB151336 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The National Assembly today passed a strongly worded motion in which the honorable house wholly rejected with contempt and indignation the disrespectful and malicious statements against the honorable speaker of the National Assembly, which have been made by the leaders of the five opposition parties in Lesotho on 14 November 1985 on the speech made by the Honorable Dr J.T. Kolane on 11 November 1985, when he welcomed the Progressive Federal Party, PFP, delegation to the National Assembly.

The motion further stated that the said opposition leaders who have maliciously slandered the honorable speaker and who have insulted the honorable chair with preposterous insults are Messrs G.P. Ramoreboli of the Basotholand Congress Party, BCP, B.M. Khaketla of the Marematlou Freedom Party, MFP, C.D. Mofeli of the United Democratic Party, UDP, A.C. Manyeli of the National Independence Party, NIP, and a fifth person who claims to represent the Basotho Democratic Alliance, BDA, all of whom were rejected by the Basotho nation on nomination day on 14 August this year.

In introducing this motion, the Honorable Member of Parliament Morena [chief] Mooki Molapo, said that he was amazed that there were some people who called themselves leaders of opposition parties and yet the Basotho nation categorically rejected them on nomination day, and the nation showed in broad daylight that the true leader of the Basotho was the Right Honorable the Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, and showed their undying support for his leadership. Chief Mooki told the honorable house that Dr Leabua Jonathan was a true democrat, a product of the Westminster system of parliament, where everybody was free to express their opinion. Chief Mooki said to prove this even further, it was only in Lesotho where opposition leaders have behaved so disgracefully, yet they still have the freedom to express their opinion. He said that in most African countries, opposition leaders who behave in this manner are thrown into jail. He said it was true as the honorable speaker told the PFP delegation that the opposition parties failed dismally to field candidates on nomination day because they had been rejected by the nation. Chief Mooki says the honorable house categorically rejects with contempt and indignation the malicious statements against the honorable speaker, and also upheld the honorable speaker's dignity for this faultless service to the National Assembly and for having been able to rise above politics.

The Honorable Minister of Finance, Chief Peete Nkuebe Peete, in supporting the motion, said that there was no opposition in Lesotho because the names of the five people who claim to be opposition leaders did not exist in the politics of this country. Chief Peete said these same leaders are not ashamed to call the right honorable the prime minister's name with disrespect, but have the audacity to address the South African leader, P.W. Botha, as the honorable.

The Honorable Member of Parliament, Chief (Halimakale Molapo Motsoeni) said that so-called leaders like Mr Ramoraboli were just interested in where the money is, and today he payed homage to Botha because he was their paymaster. Chief Motsoeni said the so-called leader of the MFP, Mr B.M. Khaketla, has been dead politically from the time he was thrown with rotten eggs by Basotho in a true expression of their opinion about him. The motion was passed unanimously by the honorable house.

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CSO: 3400/434

LIBERIA

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS NEWSPAPERS ON DESTABILIZING GOVERNMENT

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Minister of Defense, Maj. Gen. Gray D. Allison, has applauded the recent appeal by Information Minister Carlton Karpeh to the Liberian press to close ranks in defense of Liberia, their native land.

Minister Allison who described the appeal as "most timely," said it was time all Liberians cooperate with government in order to ensure continued peace and unity, as well as to bring development to Liberia.

Minister Allison was speaking yesterday at his Benson Street office when he met with the President/Publisher of FOOTPRINTS TODAY newspaper, Mr. Momolu Sirleaf.

The Defense Minister alleged that the paper had carried many "disparaging publications" against the Head of State, and cited yesterday's issue of FOOTPRINTS TODAY as "a classic example of the disrespect and low esteem" in which the paper held the Head of State and warned against such publications.

Minister Allison noted that inspite of the "Head of State's overwhelming victory" over his opponents, the paper used as its front page story "Dr. Doe Receives Congratulatory Messages" and at the same time used a photograph of the Head of State in T-Shirt. This, he noted, was "unrepresentative" of the position of the Head of State as President-elect of the Republic of Liberia, and was ill-timed.

Minister Allison also lashed out against the "SUN TIMES" newspaper for failing to give prominence to a story on the Head of State in its yesterday edition.

The Defense Minister said while it was true that every individual has the right to his opinion, "government will no longer tolerate any attempts by journalists to destabilize the government and create division among the people."

For his part, Mr Sirleaf noted that as a Christian, he has no malice against the Head of State or anyone else, adding, "what appeared in my newspaper has already been carried by radio and television". He said, he saw "no harm in carrying the article in his paper."

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CSO: 3400/430

LIBERIA

BUDGET BUREAU STREAMLINES GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Joseph Teh]

[Text] The Budget Bureau has begun instituting several measures to ensure that the operations of government are carried out in an efficient and effective manner during this fiscal year without imposing additional burdens or hardships on the masses, Budget Director John T. Bestman said in an interview recently.

He told the NEW LIBERIAN that the Budget Bureau is adopting the measures because of the "serious economic and financial constraints facing government."

Director Bestman said one of the first steps his bureau is taking to ease the present national financial constraints is that of reducing the government wage bill. Government pays its civil servants a total of some \$11m monthly.

He was quick to add that the exercise will in no way result in the retrenchment of civil servants which, according to him, would be imposing an additional hardship on our people.

Director Bestman indicated that to alleviate the economic hardships, government would not employ anyone except for "direct replacement of essential posts for which other existing personnel cannot be redeployed."

He said this year's fiscal budget which dropped by ten percent as compared to last year, will primarily be supported by domestic revenues.

This year's budget is \$386.5 million while last year's was \$428 million. He attributed the sharp decline in the budget to the slump in revenue collection as a result of the continuing depressed economic conditions.

He further named grants from bilateral sources drawn down from external loans that had already been contracted such as loans from multilateral institutions as foreign sources of this year's fiscal budget.

He said because the budget is expected to be supported from domestic revenues government decided to give priority in terms of budgetary appropriation to education, defense, health and the law enforcement network.

The budget boss pointed out that education received \$40 million, followed by defense with \$21 million. Health and Law Enforcement conceded \$20.5 and \$11 million respectively.

The distribution of the budget to the various ministries and agencies was made first on the basis of projected revenue resources, second on the basis of priorities of government and third on the basis of percentage allocation in proportion to previous years' budgets of the ministries and agencies concerned, according to Mr. Bestman.

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CSO: 3400/430

LIBERIA

PLANNING MINISTRY LAUNCHES CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 30 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs yesterday launched a Census of establishments in all Counties within Liberia.

The Census will be carried out by field interviews. This complete count of establishments will show where and what kinds of economic activities are taking place in the country, according to a release issued by the Ministry.

The results of this census will show what kinds of jobs are needed now and in the future, the release said, adding that the establishment Census results will also serve as the basis for charting new directions in human resources development over the next five years.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Major Emmanuel O. Gardiner, is appealing to the County Superintendents and heads of all establishments to assist the field staff in whatever way possible to make this census a success. All field work is scheduled to be completed by November 22, 1985, the release added

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CSO: 3400/430

LIBERIA

WORK RESUMES ON WORLD BANK FINANCED PROJECTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Nov 85 p 12

[Text] Construction work on the Monrovia Urban Development Project (MUDP), is to resume here today by the Societa Porto Della Torre Construction Company.

The project which covers Claratown, Slipway and Soniewein here came to a standstill six months ago as a result of a freeze imposed in March by the World Bank on Loans to Liberia. The project is jointly sponsored by the Bank and the Liberian Government.

The branch manager of the company, Mr. Antonio Domicoli, who disclosed this at his office yesterday, said his company is among seven contracting firms responsible for implementing the project for which a \$13.3 million agreement was concluded between government and the World Bank in 1981.

Work on the project includes the construction of two elementary schools, 32 public toilets, markets, three clinics, as well as streets and drainages in the three areas.

Mr. Domicoli, said the company was presently in charge of paving the streets and drainages, as well as installing water lines.

The seven contracting firms including Porto Torre suspended work on the MUDP project around April this year, while at the same time Porto Torre slowed down pavement of the 32-mile Toto-Kakata Highway.

Mr. Domicoli, said the African Development Bank (ADB) based in the Ivory Coast had also announced a free-

ze on its assistance to Liberia, and that because of the freeze the company was forced to lay off 80 of its employees.

When contacted by LINA yesterday, Public Works Minister James V. Burphy said government currently owes ADB six million dollars and, noted that the money has to be repaid before any ADB-sponsored project

would be continued here.

He said the freeze had an adverse effect" on his ministry's effort to have all highway projects in the country completed on schedule.

Ministry Burphy has meanwhile advise companies in charge of such projects to exercise patience while government seeks solution to the problem.

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LIBERIA

UNDP PLEDGES MORE SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Oct 85 pp 1,6

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text]

The United Nations Development Program is expected to infuse about \$11.56 million into Liberia to improve the country's agricultural sector and human resources.

According to the U.N. coordinator in Monrovia, Mr. Francis Blain, the amount will be used to fund phase-four of the organization's assistance Program to Liberia.

In an interview Wednesday he said this phase is expected to be implemented shortly pending the approval of recommendations submitted last June by the UNDP to its parent body, the United Nations.

Mr. Blain, who is also the UNDP representative in Liberia, said his organization decided to concentrate on improving the coun-

try's agricultural and human resources sectors based on a request submitted by government during a recent meeting held with UNDP officials.

He said the fourth-phase of the assistance program is expected to be increased by \$1.14 million as compared to \$10 million made available by the UNDP during the previous phase.

He said of the latter amount, \$9.8 million has already been expended on some 33 projects including employment, education, natural resources, transportation, health, among others.

Mr. Blain, who has served the U.N. for the last five years, said besides those areas mentioned above, the UNDP has also assisted in promoting

self reliance; through the promotion of skills as well as improving the living conditions of inhabitants in the rural parts of Liberia.

He said besides the UNDP, other UN organizations are also assisting Liberia in various areas which are in dire need of development.

He mentioned the Food and Agricultural Organization which is providing financial assistance to the agricultural battalion of the Armed Forces of Liberia and the World Food Program which has made available some \$6.7 million in food aid for Liberian students covering a five-year period.

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CSO: 3400/429

LIBERIA

FINANCIAL STRAINS MAY CAUSE POWER PRODUCTION CUTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 31 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] The Liberia Electricity Corporation will not re-institute its power shedding exercise during this dry season provided the corporation can generate some \$11.5 million by next month to maintain the steady supply of electricity nationwide.

According to the corporation's managing director, Mr. Samuel Burnette, the amount is needed to purchase petroleum products to operate LEC facilities on a 24-hour basis for the next six months.

He told the NEW LIBERIAN Tuesday in an interview at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia outside Monrovia, that due to present national financial constraints, LEC had estimated a budgetary projection of some \$8.1 million to generate current on a 12-hour basis during this dry season.

However, he said the corporation's board of directors in a recent meeting with management agreed to find other means because power shedding will not be in the interest of customers and the nation.

He said management has decided to operate its gas turbines and Luke plant at full blast to provide a steady supply of current during this dry season. However, such an exercise would cost an additional \$4.3 million, he said. The entire exercise will cost a total of \$11.5 million, Mr. Burnette said.

He said LEC and the government are presently working out means through which the amount could be realized before November 15, 1985, to continue the steady supply of electricity presently being enjoyed by the populace.

The LEC boss said "government has to come to our rescue because the mass disconnection scheme recently launched by the corporation is not yielding fruitful results". However, he did not say the total amount generated to date from the exercise.

Commenting on the Luke plant, Mr. Burnette said presently only one of the plant's unit is operating. The other two are undergoing repairs in Geneva, he said.

Mr. Burnette said one of the units under repair, is expected to be completed soon and shipped to Liberia. However, because of the urgency of the matter, LEC has decided to fly in the unit by November 15 at a freight cost of some \$24,000, he said.

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CSO: 3400/429

MAURITIUS

ISSUE-BASED INDIAN OCEAN NETWORK HOLDS SYMPOSIUM

Fishing, Oil Development

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 10 Sep 85 p 7

[Text] The economic development of the Indian Ocean region should be based on exploitation of our marine resources, particularly fish and oil. This was affirmed by Dr C. Okidi, researcher for the Institute for Development Studies, in his address to the symposium of the Issue Based Indian Ocean Network (IBION) on the topic: "Development, resources, and the effect of development on the environment."

First, Dr Okidi concentrated on definition of the term "development" and stressed the dynamic connotation of this term. He was nonetheless aware that the so-called "developing" countries are, based on the various indicators, those worst endowed.

Agricultural Economy

Returning to the Indian Ocean region, Mr Okidi stressed that these countries usually have economies based on agriculture, with almost 80 percent of the population involved in the primary sector. Despite this fact, the researcher emphasized, many of these countries cannot meet the food needs of their population and are subject to famine and malnutrition.

From the aspect of health, the countries of the region are characterized by low life expectancy from birth. Research shows that this is the result of inadequate food supply systems and water supply, and unsuitable waste service.

To back up these arguments, Dr Okidi gave the ratio of doctors to individuals. With the exception of Mauritius and the Seychelles, where there is at least one doctor per 3,000 inhabitants, the other countries of the region have one doctor per 10,000 or more, reaching 34,000 for Mozambique.

Risky Foundation

Economic trade between the region's countries is very low, Dr Okidi emphasized, because these countries produce more or less the same things. Thus, the prospects for trade are limited.

Among Dr Okidi's other observations: a weak transport network, particularly in sea links, and a very developed tourist industry in certain countries, Kenya, Seychelles, and Mauritius, but which rests on a risky foundation.

In his address, Dr Okidi reviewed the resources of the shore countries by category as follows: coastal and land resources, marine resources, and finally infrastructure.

The emphasis was placed on the development potential of fishing at the regional level, given the potential of the continental shelf.

Dr Okidi stressed that the development of fishing could solve the problems of unemployment and malnutrition. He expressed the view that in order to move forward with this plan it would be necessary to delimit the various "exclusive zones" and decide on the management procedures for these zones to promote development of marine resources.

Orientation

In addition to fish, Dr Okidi mentioned the oil resources deposited in the sea depths. Within the framework of the IBION project, there could be stepped-up research on development of regional level trade in oil products.

After discussing the population of the various countries and growth rates, under the heading of human resources, Dr Okidi emphasized the needs for training people in agricultural and fishing techniques. In regard to infrastructure, Dr Okidi discussed the limitations and proposed a centralization of available resources in order to carry out research into the key fields.

He suggested that this research could be directed at various topics such as the contribution of rivers in relation to marine resources, the effect on population of our marine resources by ships sailing in our waters, development of marine research, working out of an arrangement among the regional countries for transport of fish, and development of legislation specifying procedures for management of the natural resources of the region.

Dr Yin on Regional Cooperation

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] The work in the context of the symposium "linked" to implementation of the IBION project is continuing at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute. The main addresses, by Dr C. O. Ikidi of Kenya on "Economic development, regional resources, and the impact of development on the environment"; by Prof R. Ramchandani of India on "The geopolitics of the Indian Ocean"; and by Dr Pierre Yin of Mauritius on "Regional Cooperation," have stimulated a fruitful exchange of views among the participants. It should be recalled that the IBION project is aimed at establishing a network for dissemination of information and knowledge about the Indian Ocean.

Presenting his address yesterday, Dr P. Yin said: "One of the most striking developments in regional relations in the Indian Ocean during the last few

years is the emergence of new structures of cooperation among the various subregions. Thus, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives Islands, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka formed the Regional Cooperation in South Asia (CRAS) in 1981, while the island countries of the southwest Indian Ocean, the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles joined into the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), formed in 1982. In east and central Africa, despite the failure of the East African Community, two regional groups, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) emerged in the 1980's.

In Dr P. Yin's view, these structures are still in the preliminary stages, but they are a good illustration of the change in perception and orientation of the leaders. The development of this phenomenon should be regarded in the broader framework of international relations and operation of the world market in order to better grasp all its implications. The developing countries (LDC) have become aware of the need to themselves work actively to emerge from their underdevelopment and not to rely any longer on the good will of the advanced countries, and to develop together their own alternative development strategy, that of collective autonomy. From this viewpoint, the regional cooperation can be regarded as a tactic newly added to the strategy aimed at presenting the solidarity of the South against the North in negotiations, "like a shield."

Absolute Necessity

According to the speaker, the promotion of regional cooperation structures is an absolute necessity, not only from this overall point of view, but also at a more concrete level.

"In its economic dimension, by broadening the national economic areas, it makes it possible to ease the limitation of the small scale of the domestic market and the weakness of the economies, which are on a scale that hinders the effort of industrialization, and to extend the range of viability of the production and infrastructure projects. It also appears to be the only path to alleviating the vulnerability of their economies to the risks of international economic relations, whose harmful consequences on the balance of payments, employment and the national budget are only too well known. In other words, it is a matter of putting in place a new mode of organization of international relations that will make self-development possible more appropriately, with better control of regional resources and decreased degree of integration into the world economy."

However, though economic dimension is the basis for the regional cooperation, it is not limited. In particular, the political and diplomatic dimension of the issue must also be taken into consideration. The current geopolitical situation of the Indian Ocean, related to the militarization and to the diplomatic weakness of the shore states taken individually, requires a degree of coming together so that these states can conduct more effective actions to preserve peace in this part of the world, and keep it apart from the fallout of the East-West rivalry. It is politically necessary to work for solidarity of the shore states in the hope of establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. However, it would be illusive to believe that such a situation can come about in the near future, considering the opposing alliance systems and the interests at stake.

Common Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Cultural Characteristics

The peoples of the Indian Ocean share many common traits of ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural nature, whose foundations were laid by the precolonial and colonial history of demographic migrations, and which need to be revalued. All these peoples underwent, in various degree, the effects of a deculturation during the colonial era of which the repercussions endure to this day and manifest themselves through the strong English and French cultural influence and the ignorance about neighboring peoples. It is proving historically necessary to develop a cultural common ground that will enable the development of a sense of common belonging and identity; in order to combat a kind of isolation or even cultural uprootedness. In the islands of the southwest Indian Ocean, for example, the increasing exchange in the fields of sport, research and entertainment have produced a sense of common belonging. These ties of a cultural nature and the process of regional cooperation, by mutual reinforcement, are perhaps the surest guarantee of durability of the solidarity among these islands.

In another part of his speech, Dr Pierre Yin referred to the unsuitability of the free trade type of regional integration, or that based on a customs union. A free trade zone is characterized by elimination of customs tariffs between member states, but retention by each member state of its tariffs in relation to third parties, while a customs union involves eliminating customs tariffs within the customs union and establishment of a common customs tariff for abroad.

It is a matter of developing the details of a strategy that will truly respond to the basic needs of developing countries: to emerge from underdevelopment and dependence on the world market, dominated by the industrialized countries. It is thus generally recognized that the only road to health for most of them is to change from an extroverted development to a self-centered one.

In the case of Mauritius, for example, such a self-centered development would mean rationalization of the development of the export sectors (sugar, free zone, and tourism) on which the Mauritian economy almost completely depends, and without which it could not survive in the short and medium term, while encouraging development of the national economic base, particularly through agricultural diversification and promotion of import substitution industries.

Driving Force of Regional Integration: Joint Ventures

Self-centered development assumes, on the domestic level, the establishment of activities oriented toward the local market, while at the same time rationalizing the export sectors, with the driving force being these activities. By analogy, let us say, intraregional commercial exchange must be encouraged, however the driving force of regional integration of the self-centered type must be establishment of joint ventures.

A joint venture can be defined as an enterprise established by the public authorities of several countries that have decided to together promote regional integration (in the absence of spontaneous mechanisms, the decision

to establish such projects falls to the public authorities) to develop and conduct an activity jointly.

With the multiplication of joint ventures, among which inter-relationships will develop, particularly because of the complementarity that will have been established, the plans for the various joint ventures will be coordinated at the central plan level. Then, a dialogue will be established between the latter and the individual plans of the various joint ventures. The central plan will not only be a synthesis of the individual plans, but will include also the major orientations in the regional integration as a whole.

The regional planning promoted by such a dialogue will then have its own requirements and its own rule of operation. Regional integration will thus be an irreversible process and will strengthen, particularly by including, when the social and political conditions are favorable, those sectors that would be worth regionalizing, but have not yet been regionalized. The dynamic of regional planning could thus contribute to the economic and social change in the participating countries, so that in the long term they will come to have a self-centered economy that is part of the regionalization process.

The effective operation of such a regional cooperation structure requires the drawing up of basic principles that should be respected in order to guarantee its launching and long-term development. These principles relate to protecting the national sovereignty, the community well-being, the defined criteria of sound economics, a policy of self-financing, a joint representation in international bodies, and the establishment of adapted institutions. The establishment of a regional integration process will have to be accompanied by formation of two institutions: the Council of Ministers and the Commission.

Commission of the Indian Ocean

The peoples that are members of the Commission of the Indian Ocean (IOC) share a common history and culture, in particular Mauritius, Reunion and the Seychelles. The countries of the IOC do present varying characteristics in respect to area, population, level of development and life, political status, and government system. Madagascar alone has 98.8 percent of the land area of this region, and 83.2 percent of the population. Mauritius has the most advanced industrial structure, with its free zone, and, if an excessively free trade policy were applied, could flood the region's markets with its products, especially those of the Seychelles and the Comoros, where manufacturing industry is virtually nonexistent. Reunion, a French department, has the highest standard of living in the region thanks to the huge subsidies from France that artificially support its economy.

It is recalled that the goal of the IOC is to establish "the foundations and framework of a renewed, fruitful and durable cooperation" in the diplomatic, economic, scientific and cultural fields.

According to Dr Pierre Yin, Reunion's admission as a full member will pose legal obstacles. As a French department, Reunion cannot establish international relations, according to the legal norms of the French state. Reunion's participation in the IOC would thus amount to France's entry.

IOC: What Prospects?

There is indeed a potential for trade among the IOC countries. The development of contacts between the socio-economic agents of the various countries in the last few months revealed a virtual absence of information about the industrial and agricultural potential of the countries involved, whose production units very often operate below their capacity, while imports of these products from outside the region are substantial (e.g. plate glass, cement, Madagascar soya, textile products, fruit and vegetables of Mauritius, etc.).

Meetings of strong delegations of economic operators and government representatives have been held in Madagascar, (Reunion, end of 1984), and planned (Mauritius, end of 1985) to explore these possibilities on site. However, the often-held image, for the medium and long term, of the structure of intra-regional trade (Malagasy agricultural products, Mauritian industries, and up-to-date services of Reunion, in particular) cannot be made a reality without solving the obstacles, particularly in regard to availability and cost of sea and air freight, and without reconstruction of the Malagasy economy.

The IOC seems to have realized that the regional cooperation must not be limited to development of intra-regional trade, but must also concentrate on joint economic projects. Thus, various projects have been accepted: development of craft industry, regional tourism, tuna fishing, renewable energy, sea transport, etc.

As Dr Pierre Yin said, regional cooperation conforms to the direction of the history of civilization.

Country	Area (km ²)	Population (1982)	GNP/person (approx)	Main exports (% of total earnings 1982)
Comoros	2,236	365,600(e)	1,300	vanilla (65%); garlic (23%)
Madagascar	592,800	9,600,000	1,600	coffee (28%); garlic (24%)
Mauritius	2,040	983,300	7,100	sugar (63%); textiles (25%)
Reunion	2,512	515,800	20,000*	sugar (78%)
Seychelles	280	64,000	18,100	copra (46%); fish (36%)

(e) estimated

* 1981

Closing Session

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] The work of the IBION symposium at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute ended in the afternoon of the day before yesterday, in the presence of the French ambassador to Mauritius, Philippe Petit; the minister counsellor to the

Foreign Affairs Ministry, Armand Maudave; and the director of the institute, Uttama Bissoondoyal. Representatives of 10 shoreline countries of the Indian Ocean countries participated in this symposium, which approved the procedures for establishing the IBION network, whose secretariat will be based in Mauritius. This secretariat, which will operate under the direction of the Center for Indian Ocean Documentation, Research and Training (CEDREFI), will work in close cooperation with the Mazingira Institute of Kenya. It should be recalled that the objective of the IBION network is to collect and disseminate information relating to all the issues of interest to the Indian Ocean.

In addition to the secretariat, the IBION network will have several working components, among others a consultative body composed of five subregions related to the Indian Ocean, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Oceania, East Africa/Western Indian Ocean, and Middle East. These regions will be represented respectively by Professor Ganapathy, Dr Khien Theiravit, Dr Kenneth McPherson and Dr Haroub Othman [as published].

Other decisions approved included publication of a "newsletter" that will appear every 3 months, with the first in December, and the holding of two workshops, one in 1986 and the other in 1987. The participants emphasized the necessity for dissemination of information not only on the horizontal axis, that is, to the individuals and institutions that are part of the network, but also on the vertical axis, information disseminated in an urgent manner to the peoples of the Indian Ocean region.

Research will have a predominant part in the IBION network's framework of operation. Research projects have already been defined, and others will be defined in the future as part of the IBION 2-year activity program. The two research projects that drew the attention of the participants involve, first, a profile of the institutions and knowledge acquired in the field of management of marine and environmental resources in the Indian Ocean. The second project concerns the perceptions and attitudes of the governments and nongovernmental organizations of the region regarding the non-shoreline powers of the Indian Ocean, with particular reference to the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

In the opinion of Bruce Scott of the International Development Research Center of Canada, which in large part financed the organization of the symposium, the fact that two organizations, CEDREFI and the Mazingira Institute, agreed to jointly undertake this project is a positive demonstration of the regional cooperation. "Such an endeavor is ambitious, particularly at a time when it is difficult to undertake research."

He praised the high level of the symposium's debates, as well as the organization established. Bruce Scott repeated the desire of his organization to support research projects throughout the world.

9920
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MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL VISITS MILITARY INSTRUCTION CENTER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, President Samora Machel visited a politico-military training center in Maputo Province, where he witnessed the demonstration given by the students and a military parade of soldiers in a more advanced phase of their training.

The commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM) traveled to that center accompanied by members of the Council of Ministers, and was received there by the center's director and the governor of Maputo Province.

The head of state paid a lengthy visit to the facilities, holding a dialogue with youths recently incorporated into the Armed Forces. He paid particular attention to the housing conditions, food and clothing of the young people who joined the Armed Forces in response to the summons from the fatherland.

President Samora Machel appeared to be greatly satisfied with the progress that he noted in the organization of the center's activity.

Also accompanied by members of the Council of Ministers, President Samora Machel later had lunch at the center's facilities with the troops, sergeants and officers detailed there.

2909
CSO: 3442/36

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO OFFICIAL SAYS RESISTANCE MOVEMENT CONTINUES

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 17

[Interview with Artur Janeiro da Fonseca, Renamo foreign relations secretary; date and place not given]

[Text] "The legitimate representatives of the American people are becoming increasingly aware of the deeply Marxist nature of the regime of Samora Machel and also of what the victory of the Mozambican National Resistance could mean to the cause of democracy,"--this is the opinion that was expressed to us firmly by Artur Janeiro da Fonseca, RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] secretary for foreign relations.

Together with his colleague Famuel Mahluza, the secretary in charge of finances, Janeiro da Fonseca was one of the members of the RENAMO National Council who recently visited the United States and, in Dallas, Texas, attended the meeting of the WACL, the World Anti-Communist League. Both of them had passed through Lisbon 3 weeks earlier and we now had an opportunity to exchange more detailed impressions with them.

Although Famuel Mahluza did participate in the exchange of impressions with valuable information concerning the situation in Mozambique, especially as regards the oppression perpetrated by the Marxist regime, it was Janeiro da Fonseca who was our chief conversation partner. According to him, the establishment of direct contacts with about 500 representatives of various anti-communist organizations, both in the United States and in other countries or areas that are fighting for liberation, was very useful to RENAMO.

[Answer] They were receptive. There was a strong spirit of solidarity. Above all, they were enlightened since many of them had believed the propaganda put out by FRELIMO after we had been forced by the army of Zimbabwe to abandon some of the bases in the Gorongosa Mountains. They thought that Samora Machel was telling the truth when he assured everybody that the Resistance had been wiped out. It was easy to show them how they had been misled.

[Question] Was it easy indeed?

[Answer] It was. Using a simple map, we showed that Gorongosa is not a small area in relation to the vast spaces of Mozambique which are under the control of our forces. In addition to that--not to mention what is happening in the South, near Maputo--the truth is that, after the seizure of the "Banana base" and about half a dozen others which we had abandoned--government propaganda failed to report any new successes which means that the offensive has been stopped. On the other hand, our forces switched to the offensive in the Gorongosa area and shortly after the attack by FRELIMO and Zimbabwe on 28 August. Since then, we have retaken the military base at Vila Paiva de Andrade and we occupied the Vanduzi and Revue bases.

[Question] There were journalists who accompanied Samora Machel on his visit to the bases taken in Gorongosa and who mentioned "compromising documents" found there and the enormous quantities of war materiel abandoned by your guerrillas.

[Answer] They were certainly repeating what they had been told and they did not realize that we would never leave any documents behind for the attackers to find. If there were any "compromising documents," they are undoubtedly forged. As for the losses of war materiel, you can believe us when we say that our losses were **less** than those suffered by FRELIMO as a result of our attack against the ammunition dumps at Benfica, at the very gates of Maputo.

[Question] Maputo says that the explosions were accidental and were not caused by RENAMO.

[Answer] What else could Maputo say since they were left without electricity there in an effort to convince the people that these were the results of a storm? The only thing they have not done so far is to say that the electric power transmission stations at Cabora Bassa were not destroyed by us but simply by elephants.

[Question] Is the supply of electric energy from Cabora Bassa still cut?

[Answer] Yes, and they cannot expect it to be restored so long as the war is on.

[Question] Samora Machel accused RENAMO of engaging in sabotage throughout the land, contrary to what FRELIMO did prior to independence. Would you like to comment on that?

[Answer] Samora Machel seems to forget that, before independence, one of the declared objectives of FRELIMO was precisely to destroy Cabora Bassa. It was said at that time that "Either we destroy the dam or it will destroy us." It is quite clear that FRELIMO at that time did not engage in sabotage actions throughout the country for the simple reason that--contrary to what is happening now in the case of the resistance--it did not have a foothold throughout the country but only in some border areas. That is the only difference.

Our Efforts Were Well Spent

[Question] Getting back to your mission to the United States: What does the WACL have in common with the "Democratic International," founded several weeks ago in Jamba, Savimbi's GHQ, under the auspices of the "Citizens for America" movement, which was not attended by RENAMO?

[Answer] They are two separate organizations, both of a private character, but with a common objective: The fight against communism, against countries dominated by it or threatened by it. I may add that RENAMO is already a part of the Democratic International. That right was granted to us.

[Question] In addition to the WACL meeting in Dallas, your delegation was in the United States to get aid. From whom? With what results?

[Answer] From Dallas we went to Washington and there we contacted many people, including congressmen. We found the same things we had already discovered in Dallas: A great degree of ignorance as to the real situation on Mozambique, the democratic character of our movement and the totalitarian and brutal character of the FRELIMO regime as well as the assumption that the scales in the struggle are tipping in favor of the government.

[Question] But in Washington or, in other words, in Congress and in various political circles, these problems were raised not long ago, to the point that any new financial aid from the United States to Mozambique was made to depend upon a liberalization of the regime.

[Answer] That is true. There was some information to that effect, but not much. I am sure that they are much better informed now. The visit by Samora Machel triggered violent criticism from various sectors and some articles published in this respect, particularly in THE WASHINGTON TIMES, were very harsh. One of the journalists, for example, wrote that the people of Mozambique are not suffering due to the Resistance but rather due to 10 years of oppression. Another one recalled that Samora Machel "is the only man responsible for the crisis in Mozambique." The same newspaper published an entire page devoted to quotations from Dictator Machel--all of which proved his Marxist position. We, for our part, tried to brief both the Republican and the Democratic congressmen. We returned with the realization that our efforts were well spent. There are at least five Senators who proposed to ask the administration to give substantial financial aid to those who are fighting for the liberation of Mozambique. Of course, all of the aid we may receive will be welcome--since there are already many countries that are helping us--but what we consider to be of priority importance is that the Western democracies should not help a Marxist regime in surviving and perpetuating its despotism.

Samora Machel Cannot Shake Off Marxist Control

[Question] Is President Reagan being censured for having invited Samora Machel?

[Answer] Samora Machel was not invited: He invited himself and that is different. The policy pursued by the United States State Department through Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker and the ambassador in Maputo started with the basic idea that Samora Machel can be persuaded to edge away from his communist allies and move closer to the Western democracies. President Reagan is perfectly entitled to want to make sure personally whether such a policy is correct or incorrect, whether it is smart or naive. The statements made by Ronald Reagan at the end of the meeting with the visitor appear to us to be merely a matter of courtesy.

[Question] But do you think that Samora Machel will be able to rid himself of Marxist control?

[Answer] I think that the answer is absolutely not. The entire game which he is playing with respect to the West, including the visit to the United States, has the approval of the Soviet Union. It is a game that is suitable for the Russians who, by themselves, cannot support the economy of the Marxist People's Republic of Maputo. It wants to make sure that Samora Machel will continue to make promises of liberalization and nonalignment and, in exchange, to continue to ask for economic aid but so far he has not taken a single step to satisfy the American congressmen who made this aid dependent upon a reduction in the number of Soviet military advisors in Mozambique and other practical evidence of renunciation of Marxism. Up to what point can this nonsense be accepted? That is something I do not know.

[Question] What is really at stake here? The fact that this is a Marxist regime or the practice of violations of human rights by FREMILO?

[Answer] From my point of view, both things. Where there is a Marxist regime there will also necessarily be human rights violations.

Two Russian Hostages Freed

[Question] What was the reaction of the persons you talked to of when the troops of Zimbabwe entered Mozambique? Did they not consider this as a risk of the Vietnamization of the conflict?

[Answer] Zimbabwe impresses the Americans very little. What does impress them is the Russians and the Cubans.

[Question] Concerning the Russians: News from Maputo stated that there was evidence that two of the Soviets captured by RENAMO some time ago have in the meantime been shot. What do you have to say to that?

[Answer] First of all, these so-called news reports from FRELIMO do not deserve the slightest degree of confidence, above all in this case, when the news concerns "documents found at the Gorongosa base" where they really found nothing. Second, I will tell you that the two Russians--their names are Istomin and Gravilov--belonged to a group of 24; they are alive and

they are at one of our bases in Zambezia. The other 22 were released a long time ago.

[Question] Getting back to the United States. They certainly knew about the statements made by Chester Crocker--which were directly transmitted to various countries--in which the assistant secretary of state for African affairs put UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and RENAMO on different levels, referring to your movement with obviously little sympathy and considering it somewhat obscure. What is your reaction?

[Answer] The position of Mr Chester Crocker as regards African affairs is generally known and I will not comment on it. I might merely say that--as we had occasion to find out for ourselves--that position is censured by many influential circles in the United States. I would say that RENAMO is not at all obscure because it defined its fighting program against Marxism very clearly quite some time ago.

[Question] One last question. Over the past 3 months, we have had a succession of coincidences: The meeting of the nonaligned conference in Luanda and, at the same time, a big offensive against the positions of UNITA; the visit of Samora Machel to the United States and at the same time the offensive by the troops of the government of Maputo and the government of Zimbabwe against your bases in Gorongosa; in the meantime, acts of terrorism by the ANC in South Africa have been stepped up. Is this just coincidence or does it represent the execution of a combined plan supervised by the Soviets?

[Answer] I cannot tell you yes or no in reply but it is an assumption that one must look at. As far as we are concerned--and I can only talk about us--you can believe me when I say that anything FRELIMO does is supervised by the Soviet Union and by its agents in Mozambique. It is a shame that not everybody has realized this as yet. Explaining that we are in Mozambique, enslaved by communism, was one of the main reasons for our trip to the United States but it was not the chief reason. The chief reason consisted in explaining to the Americans that, contrary to what many of them were thinking, RENAMO is not a simple rebel movement. It is a political movement with an action program that was established a long time ago and that was charted according to the standards of a true democracy. We do not just want to do away with communism in Mozambique. Above all, we want Mozambique to begin to have democracy.

5058
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MOZAMBIQUE

ATMOSPHERE OF DISTRUST REIGNS IN MAPUTO

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 13 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Lourenco Jossias: "Maputo--A Free City"]

[Text] Maputo is a free city, without any ban on gatherings of people, nor any state of emergency. In Maputo there are no areas that are closed to traffic, nor are there any restricted zones, except those places to which access is prohibited by virtue of their nature. But we all know where they are and they are almost always marked. We therefore live in a free city.

But here and there, out of ignorance and opportunism on the part of one or the other person, we can detect various measures which appear to be intended to arouse a spirit of fear in the people, as in the story which we are now going to tell, a story that is both true and bitter.

The place is the Museum Garden, situated in front of the Josina Machel high school. It is 1900 on the dot and several couples of lovers and friends are sitting on the benches set up by the people who built the garden; these individuals are talking, singing, and courting.

Until today, nobody ever said that it is forbidden to talk or court in the garden. Today the garden still serves as a meeting place for people and that is all the individuals who met there on Monday knew.

In the midst of animated conversation, a police officer, just one, approached one of the couples who were sitting on one of the benches and began to "order" the boy and the girl "to get going." He asked what the two were doing there at that time; he wanted to know whether the young fellow was known to the parents of the girl; he demanded documents and inspected them; he took some notes on a piece of paper which he took out, and then he went away.

Threatened by the verbal violence of the police officer, the two youngsters looked at each other. The fellow followed the police officer in an effort to find out what was going on.

Demonstrating his correct knowledge as to the rights and duties of a citizen of our country, talking Portuguese the way he had been taught in school, in

other words, sure of what he was doing, the youngster, who said he was a worker, began to "raise a ruckus" with the police officer.

"I think that you should not be operating this way," the youngster complained to the police officer who ordered the young fellow to shut up and threatened to arrest him.

Stating that he is "ensuring public order," the police officer refused to explain to the young man why he had done what he had done on that day in approaching only those two persons: The girl and her boyfriend.

This is precisely what the young fellow wanted to know because there were many other couples in the garden who were talking but the police officer did not pay any attention to them. The young fellow furthermore wanted to know where he was taking the notes he had just taken and for what purpose.

Without paying any attention, the police officer threatened the boy, ordering him to accept one of the following two solutions: "Either you keep silent or you come with me."

Very sure of himself, the boy did not yield. "I prefer to accompany you to the station house," the boy replied rather in a nervous state and deeply offended.

Watching from a distance, his girlfriend was doubtful as to what to do and she was certainly also very much afraid. "Forget it, Artur, let us go," she said, the few times she did open her mouth, so that the other people present learned that the boy's name was Artur.

The discussion continued and the police officer refused to go to the police station. The youngster wanted to go there and asked the police officer to destroy the notes he had taken because "I do not know who you are, nor why you are taking those notes."

Next, some adults of good standing joined the little scene which was now beginning to drag out. The students, who came out of the nearby school at 2000, also joined in.

Among the curious bystanders also appeared two individuals from the "authorities," from one of the branches of the Defense and Security Forces. They gave their names, they exchanged some words, and they showed their identity cards. Then they issued an order.

"Erase those notes and leave those people in peace," said one of the officers who had just arrived. Then he added: "Those are the kind of people who ruin things; they exploit their uniform to threaten people; but they fail to do their duty."

Thus shamed, the police officer left, without being able to do anything to anybody. The comments from the crowd were the usual ones for circumstances of this kind.

There are really people who think that Maputo is an occupied city where individuals cannot enjoy the fresh air in the garden. In this case, everything ended without any serious incidents. But what will happen next time?

5058
CSO: 3442/34

MOZAMBIQUE

MANAVE RECEIVES FDS MEMBERS DURING VIGILANCE WEEK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The governor of Gaza Province, Col Aurelio Manave, recently received in Xai-Xai members of the Defense and Security Forces [FDS], on the occasion of the celebration of Vigilance Week, exchanging with them views on the politico-military situation in the region.

Meanwhile, in Sofala Province, as has been occurring in other sections of the country, various politico-cultural activities were held to mark Vigilance Week. At a meeting convened with the informational organs in the city of Beira, the head of the Vigilance Groups, Jorge Guilaze, stated that he considered the people's participation, in cooperation with the FDS, in neutralizing the enemy's activities to be quite positive.

In Xai-Xai, the representatives of the Defense and Security Forces submitted to Governor Aurelio Manave a message in which they commented briefly on the leading activities carried out with the population during the 10 years of national independence.

The message notes: "The backing that has been given by the population of this province to report and neutralize all manifestations which constitute an assault upon the people's peace of mind and welfare has been one of the reasons for our victories over the enemy."

In the dialogue with the FDS, Governor Aurelio Manave cited the importance of the action taken by the Vigilance Groups and the FDS in establishing calmness to the construction of a just society and prosperity for the people.

The governor of Gaza remarked: "These agencies are the only instrument capable of watching over our independence and territorial integrity. Thus, it has become necessary for them to be extended throughout all the social and economic sectors in the entire country."

During his comments, Aurelio Manave stressed that every member of the SNASP [National People's Security Service] and the Vigilance Groups must realize clearly that there is, in the first place, individual responsibility; which, consequently, requires advance planning of the work to be done, understanding,

in particular, that it is in the cities that the bandits, in their death throes, are attempting to take refuge and create panic.

Several officials of the party and the provincial government participated in the ceremony as well. On this occasion, the FDS members turned over a check for the sum of 50,000 meticals, to support the project for construction of the Gaza Provincial Assembly Palace.

Other reports from our correspondent in Xai-Xai indicate that a people's meeting was held in the 3 February Communal Village, with the participation of hundreds of villagers, who were given a general view of the military situation in the country.

In Sofala

In Sofala, the head of the Vigilance Groups, in a meeting with the news media established in Beira, said that the work performed by the GVs [Vigilance Groups] has been quite positive. The meeting was also held on the occasion of the marking of People's Vigilance Week.

Jorge Guilaze noted that the people's participation in the Vigilance Groups is due to the intensive practical work for political consciousness-raising, illustrated with pressing problems of the nation, on the part of the political agencies of various sectors of activity, carried out by the SNASP officials.

He said: "The existence of a vigilance group in a particular sector depends on the mobilizing force of the respective political agency. If the action of the party cell in an enterprise is meager, there is no doubt that the work of the vigilance group will also be meager."

That official gave a retrospective account of the progress of the Vigilance Groups during the 10 years since independence, attaching particular importance to the involvement of the members who, despite the difficulties that they have confronted, owing to organizational problems, have agreed to engage in this activity.

Also in Sofala, it is planned this year to create Political Study Centers, in which the members of the Vigilance Groups will participate, to debate various programs in the political area, associated with the program to reactivate this entity.

2909
CSO: 3442/36

MOZAMBIQUE

UIM GRADUATES COUNTRY'S FIRST GEOGRAPHER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Yesterday, the first Mozambican to receive a degree in geography from Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM], defended the thesis for his degree at the School of Letters. Ebenizaro William Chonguica, aged 27, gave the dissertation for the thesis in 15 minutes, and the discussion with the jury and with the others in attendance took approximately 45 minutes. At the conclusion of this interval, Chonguica was considered deserving of the grade of 16 points (good). For the degree, he defended, with great assurance, the thesis based on the topic "Integrated Evaluation of Natural Resources and Planning Land Use."

The work which constituted the thesis for the degree was selected by the candidate after lengthy teaching, research and extension activity carried out with various sectors of agronomical research, with particular emphasis on the Institute of Agronomical Research (INIA) in Maputo.

"Integrated Evaluation of Natural Resources and Planning Land Use" (a methodology applied to Maputo Province), which served as the topic for his thesis, is the subject of a project to be carried out by INIA.

Ebenizaro Chonguica is the first Mozambican to receive this degree from UEM, and he belongs to the group of students who received their bachelor's degrees in 1978. His degree is associated with the combined training of eight other Mozambicans who are candidates for a degree, also this year, from the UEM School of Letters, in the field of science and geography. In this way, a start is being made to meet the requirements, in terms of qualified teaching personnel, for Eduardo Mondlane University's needs.

Very pleased by the success now achieved, Ebenizaro Chonguica held a brief dialogue with our reporter a few moments before his approval, describing to him the manner in which the debates took place for 60 minutes, at the time of the dissertation and discussion of the thesis.

The new graduate remarked: "I think that everything occurred normally. The questions that they asked me were, generally speaking, within my capacity."

The jury which, on several occasions, mentioned the maturity and capacity with which Ebenizario Chonguica managed to defend the thesis for this degree, consisted of Prof Dr Aniceto dos Muchangos, aided by two consultants. The first, Juan Carlos de Grandi (Argentine), is head of the project to evaluate natural resources and planning land use; and Johannes Eschewiler is a geographical researcher on the same project.

The chairman of the jury, Dr Aniceto dos Muchangos, upon submitting the final evaluation of the degree candidate, said: "He has shown good preparation and in a very convincing manner, managed to defend his thesis, in addition to having disclosed a good understanding of the topic that he proposed to study."

Satisfied

Ebenizario Chonguica's training did not end yet with his degree. On the contrary, new responsibilities and practical studies have been imposed on him now. Hence, as he also told us, he must leave Mozambique today to go to the GDR, where he will take part, for an 8-month period, in a course of specialization in areas related to management and conservation of the environment.

Yesterday, at UEM, particularly in the School of Letters, the atmosphere was festive among the instructors and students of that school. Embraces and loud applause were given to Ebenizario Chonguica, thereby congratulating him for being the first Mozambican to have attained this academic degree in our country since independence, through UEM. It was in the midst of this atmosphere that we once again asked him for a brief comment on his training and degree. He made the following statement:

"What can I say at a time like this? Of course, I am quite thrilled. The fact is that, at times like this it is very difficult to describe what one really feels." Ebenizario Chonguica added: "I shall feel for a long time when I succeed in completing work that may be related to my training."

2909

CSO: 3442/36

MOZAMBIQUE

FISH FROM TETE MARKETED IN MANICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] A few days ago, the first shipment of fish coming from Chicoa, in Tete, was marketed in the town of Chimoio, the provincial capital of Manica. This shipment, totaling 10 tons, marks the beginning of a phase of commercial exchange advocated at the Central Zone interprovincial meeting held at the end of last year in the city of Tete.

David Francisco, one of the promoters of the initiative, told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that, from now on, nearly 10 tons of dried fish will be marketed in Chimoio, thus fulfilling a commitment signed with the Manica government to supply to the province fish caught in Chicoa, at the price of 450.00 meticals per kilogram.

According to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, this price was set on the basis of the material and monetary costs; because the fish arriving from Tete passes through Zimbabwe, and, understandably, is subject to the customs regulations of that country.

David Francisco explained to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE: "We have always been fishermen in Chicamba (Manica). However, when we learned through the Directorate of Industry and Power that the Manica fishermen could engage in their activities both in Tete and in Sofala, we prepared to fish in Chicoa."

With regard to the potential existing in Chicoa, he said that the area is quite favorable, containing large amounts of fish. The pace of the work must be heightened so as gradually to be able to increase the volumes of fish for Manica Province. He added: "We have two boats in Chicoa, with the respective nets and 20 workers. We have the capacity to catch more fish once we manage to procure two or three more boats," as the same individual revealed.

He claimed that the only actual requirements are for salt to dry the fish and food for the workers, products which the Home Trade Ministry has provided.

Lack of Refrigeration System Harms Activity

According to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, a factor harming the activity of those two fishing boats is the lack of a refrigeration system for preserving and carrying fresh fish to Chimoio.

"For example, when the fish is taken out of the water, it weighs nearly 3 kilograms. However, after drying, this fish is usually reduced to 900 grams or slightly more, which represents a considerable loss to us."

David Francisco claimed: "If we had the means for carrying fish that was still fresh, it would be more profitable for us, and we would be carrying larger amounts, in addition to making a substantial reduction in the costs for salt, although some of the fish would still have to be dried."

As he remarked in the interview granted to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, in their capacity as fish industry workers, the problem lies in the amount of fish to be transported to Manica, to compensate for the over 1,000 kilometer journey and the respective costs.

In conclusion, David Francisco gave assurance that, "We are talking about 10 tons per month, which represents two loads; but we intend to do far more, because we are resolved that the province will have large amounts of fish. This is our commitment, and if we procure the desired boats, we can accomplish far more."

2909
CSO: 3442/36

MOZAMBIQUE

PARTY PRAISES BILENE, CHOKWE FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The districts of Bilene and Chokwe were praised by the party, in Gaza Province, for their effort in food production, in connection with the programs to combat hunger. The function took place in Xai-Xai, during the 6th Extended Session of the Provincial Committee held in Gaza recently.

The meeting, which was convened to analyze the reports from the District Committees on the province's economic and political activities, noted that there have been considerable improvements in the province, in the areas of food production and combating the armed bandits, particularly in Massingir and Guija.

In the districts of Bilene and Chokwe, food production reached such positive indexes that there is currently under way a debate on the problem of marketing the products, owing to the lack of transportation for their removal. There are sizable surpluses of sweet potatoes and cassava produced in the family and cooperative sectors.

During the activities of the 6th Extended Session of the party's Provincial Committee, Governor Aurelio Manave undertook the awarding of the "valor and patriotism" medal in the second degree to four citizens. They are, Mario Souto, a member of the CC [Central Committee] and secretary for economy in Chibuto; Alberto Langane, a member of the CC and first secretary and administrator in Manjacaze; Milagre Mateus Muthemba, a former combatant and provincial director of industry and power; and Paulo Vembane, secretary of the Bilene District Committee for mobilization and organization.

Meanwhile, the participants at that meeting contributed 2,550 meticals and the district of Manjacaze, 10,675 meticals, to reinforce the defense capacity.

2909
CSO: 3442/36

COLD STORAGE FACILITIES FOR PESCOM IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] By the end of November, it is planned to complete the work to install six cold storage chambers and to renovate three others, as well as building an ice plant. This equipment will constitute the basis of the economic infrastructures to be used to maintain the efficiency and operation of the cooling system for conserving fish and shrimp, as well as other fish products which PESCOM in Beira is the entity responsible for marketing in Sofala, Manica and Tete.

As the NOTICIAS agency in Beira learned, the project has the technical and material backing of the government of the Kingdom of Denmark, totaling 7 million Danish kroner (nearly 37,000 contos). On the Mozambican side, the enterprise spent almost 8,000 contos.

For purposes of awarding the project to install the six new cold storage chambers and the ice plant as well as making other renovations taking place in the sector, the Danish International Development Agency (DNAIDA) assigned it to the Cold Storage Equipment Production and Installation Enterprise (SABROE).

The aforementioned project, set up at certain stations belonging to PESCOM, in the vicinity of this city, is part of the facilities and other infrastructures that this fish marketing enterprise inherited from some private companies.

Our reporter learned that the equipment, the installation work on which is nearly finished, has an installed capacity of about 2,300 cubic meters, which is operated at temperatures between -20 and -25 degrees.

The pace of the work is proceeding enthusiastically, and it may be pointed out, right now, that part of the construction and installation of all the types of equipment required are virtually completed, lacking only the undertaking of the testing of those highly sophisticated instruments, to check the operation of the systems in the greatest to the smallest detail.

During a preliminary phase, the project involved eight Danish technicians; while in the second phase, there were only four, aided by seven Mozambican technicians.

about to complete their training to meet qualifications. Some of these workers took part in the installation of the 11 cold storage chambers of this type last year, in the nation's capital. In addition to one Mozambican engineer, there were participating in this work electricians, refrigeration technicians, and inspectors of insulation and panel assembly.

Importance of the Undertaking

When requested to comment on the economic importance of the future establishment, the PESCOM director in Beira, Magido Ali, said: "The installation of this equipment represents a qualitative leap in terms of providing infrastructures aimed at ensuring excellent work in the conservation of fish products, the reception of the products, especially imported fish, and the removal of the quotas destined not only for this province, but also for Manica and Tete." Magido Ali added that the project resulted from the need to renovate certain infrastructures that constituted the foundations for the creation of PESCOM, as well as the fact that there is a great necessity for ensuring the good quality of the products marketed by the enterprise, such as fish and shrimp for domestic consumption, as well as other shellfish.

As we were told, the preliminary work to create the conditions for the beginning of the projects took place at the end of 1983. This phase consisted of a survey of the state of preservation of the facilities, and visits by the Danish technical agencies, among others, associated with this undertaking.

Following this phase, the execution of the projects will continue, in an endeavor started in April of this year.

2909
CSO: 3442/36

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ADMINISTRATORS RECEIVE MEDALS--The first secretaries of the party and district administrators of Chibabava and Chemba in Sofala, Mateus Ressal Sande and Jose Paulino Salomao, respectively, were recently decorated with the "Valor and Patriotism" medal, 1st class. On that same occasion, Salomone Machaque, "Hero of Labor," manager of the Metuchira fishing agribusiness enterprise, and Jose Paulo N'Chumali, holder of the "Socialist Labor" medal, 1st class, manager of the Marromeu sugar combine, received pictures with his photograph from Marcelino dos Santos. The medal award and picture ceremony was directed by FRELIMO Party Political Bureau and Secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and Leader of the Province of Sofala MG Marcelino dos Santos, at the end of the eighth meeting of the Enlarged Party Secretariat in Sofala. During the ceremony, Marcelino dos Santos stressed the fact that a decoration is an expression of gratitude on the part of the people for those who managed to set an example at the various fighting fronts, both against bandits and against hunger and disease. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 1] 5058

TOOLS FOR BEIRA GREEN ZONES--About 5,000 farm tools including hoes and scythes were recently procured in the Republic of Zimbabwe by the Green Zone office of the city of Beira. According to a source in the Green Zone office, the tools are the result of an allocation made available by a Swiss solidarity organization worth \$45,000, for the benefit of that agricultural establishment. According to that same source, the farm tools, which are intended for the family sector, will be distributed through the consumer cooperatives existing in the various sections of the city of Beira. In the meantime, a seminar on agriculture promoted by the Green Zone office in the provincial capital of Sofala has been underway for several days. It is attended by the secretaries of the motivation groups and the production officials. The seminar, which will last 5 days, is designed to impart basic knowledge on agricultural questions, such as botany, water supply, fruit cultivation, and animal husbandry. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 85 p 1] 5058

CSO: 3442/34

NIGERIA

TWO TRIBUNALS TO REVIEW DETENTION CASES

AB061400 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] A judicial tribunal of inquiry for the review of cases of persons convicted by the Special Military Tribunals on the Recovery of Public Property, and persons conditionally released from detention, has been instituted by the Federal Government. The 5-member committee has Mr Mohammed Bello of the Supreme Court as chairman. Other members include a retired judge of the Appeal Court, Justice Lateef J. Dosunmu, Wing Commander A. Salihu, Assistant Inspector General of Police Mr C. Omeben, and a legal practitioner, Mrs Folake Solanke. The tribunal will, among other things, review the case of any person or his counsel.

It will determine whether or not the sentences as confirmed will be upheld, reduced or set aside, and whether any order of forfeitures or fines should be upheld or (? dropped). The tribunal will also determine whether the assets or money of any persons, whether convicted or not, should be forfeited to the Federal Military Government. In addition, the panel will, upon receipt of recommendations from the Review Panel on persons still held in detention or persons conditionally released, determine whether such persons should be tried or released. A statement by the cabinet office in Lagos yesterday said the tribunal has 3 months within which to submit its report from the date of its first sitting.

The Federal Military Government has also set up a 5-man judicial tribunal of inquiry to revise the cases of persons convicted under the Exchange Control Antisabotage and the Special Miscellaneous Offenses Decrees of 1984. It is headed by the director of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies of the University of Lagos, Dr Akinola Aguda. Other members are Justice Uthman Mohammed of the Court of Appeal, Lieutenant Colonel Ihenacho of the Nigerian Army, a retired deputy inspector general of police, Chief C. A. Fagbola, and a legal practitioner, Mr David Vembe. The tribunal's terms of reference include the determination of whether or not the conviction of any person under the two decrees should be upheld, reduced or set aside, whether any order of forfeiture or fines should be upheld or (? dropped). It will also make any order or stay of execution whenever desirable, pending final determination by the tribunal. The tribunal is to submit its report 3 months from the day of its first sitting.

/12858
CSO: 3400/406

NIGERIA

TRADE DEBTS, FINANCIAL DEADLINES REVIEWED

AB151821 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Lagos, Nov 5 (AFP)--Uncertainty surrounded a deadline tonight for the completion of complex paperwork by companies owed billions of dollars for supplies to Nigeria, and there was no official comment on whether Nigeria would bend to European pressure for a deadline extension.

The arrangement opening the way for Nigeria to pay four to six billion dollars in trade arrears was to end today unless Nigeria allowed more time for the filing and processing of claims by creditors.

Nine European Economic Community (EEC) members, together with Spain and Portugal, have handed identical letters to the Nigerian Ministry of Finance asking that the November 15 deadline, set by Nigeria, be lifted, financial and diplomatic sources said.

The letters said that the procedures for verifying the claims should be made more flexible, they added.

France, took an independent line from the other EEC countries, preferring to wait for a meeting of the so-called Club of Paris of creditor nations next Wednesday so that North America and Japan would also be involved.

Nigeria did not immediately answer the letter or say whether the deadline would be extended.

At stake in the operation is an estimated four to six billion dollars owed by the Nigerian Central Bank to foreign companies which supplied goods to Nigeria from 1979 to 1983.

In April 1984, Nigeria set up a machinery to pay these trade arrears, which involve only uninsured, open-account debts.

Nigeria commissioned the London branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank to receive all claims for these arrears, to authenticate those it could, and to forward the verified claims to the Central Bank of Nigeria before November 15, 1985.

Nigeria said that these claims would then be matched with local documentation, and those that could be verified here would be the subject of promissory notes.

The notes stipulate that Nigeria would pay interest (London Interbank Offer Rate--LIBOR--plus one percent) on the amounts owed from January 1, 1984 to June 30, 1986, and would repay the principal over the following 18 months.

After this was announced in April 1984, claims began pouring into Chase's London branch. According to the sources, more than 200,000 claims were received in the spring of 1984, including many claims believed to be unfounded.

So far, Chase has processed an estimated three quarters of the claims it had received and authenticated about two to three billion dollars' worth of claims, and has forwarded these to the Central Bank of Nigeria.

In turn, the Central Bank has verified only 900 million dollars' worth of claims, and has issued promissory notes for them.

However, it was only during the last month that companies with claims verified by Chase, but not by the Central Bank, began receiving notices from the Central Bank rejecting their claims.

These companies have flooded the Central Bank with queries about which documents were missing or what figures did not match, and few of these queries have been answered, the sources said.

Part of the difficulty, the sources said, stemmed from the fact that many of the Nigerian companies had transferred payment for the imports--in local naira currency--to the Central Bank, and had little interest in helping the foreign exporters to obtain their money from the Central Bank.

Additionally, other Nigerian import companies have since gone out of business.

Analysts here said that if the deadline is not extended, and if the companies with claims authenticated by Chase, were not given more time to help the Central Bank verify their claims, Nigeria's current credit crisis would worsen.

This would be because few companies would agree to ship goods to Nigeria under the open-account, or uninsured, system.

Meanwhile, because Nigeria is on average 150 days late in its letters of credit payments to banks, such letters have dwindled to a trickle and the imports pipeline could be empty by the end of the year.

Nigeria is expected to earn about 10.5 billion dollars in oil exports this year, but nearly half of this is earmarked for its medium-term foreign debt.

/12712
CSO: 3400/431

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PLANS FINALIZED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Eve Langba]

[Text] The Chief Electoral Commissioner, Mr. Philip Palmer has said in Freetown that the date for the forthcoming presidential election is yet to be announced, but confirmed that a voter's list and calendar of events has been prepared. Mr. Palmer however hinted at October for the election.

Speaking in an exclusive interview, Mr. Palmer said that the Chief Justice, Mr Livesley Luke, who is the sole Returning Officer is to fix the date for the election. He disclosed that the Chief Justice will be assisted by Counting Officers in the various constituencies throughout the country.

Electorates, the Electoral Commission Chief said, will be casting their votes at 3,200 polling stations throughout the country and pointed out that 2,960 polling stations will be provided in the provinces. The remaining 240, he added, will be placed in the Western Area, Waterloo and Koya Rural districts.

Describing the ballot boxes the Commissioner said that a red box with the photograph of the sole presidential candidate, Major General J. S. Momoh and a blank box painted black will be lodged in each polling station.

Mr. Palmer confirmed that ballot tokens normally referred to as marbles will be used by Voters.

"Due to the enthusiasm amongst the people in the places the Major General has visited so far, we expect a large turnout of voters," Mr. Palmer said.

/13104
CSO: 4300/441

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS DISCUSSED SUPPORT FOR LEBANESE PEACE EFFORTS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has pledged that Sierra Leone will co-operate with Lebanon at all international fora with the aim of finding a just and durable peace to war-torn Lebanon in the interest of the larger objective of maintaining international peace and security.

Sierra Leone, he said, has continued to follow developments in Lebanon especially since its occupation by external forces.

The President's remarks came in response to a speech by the new Lebanese Ambassador, Dr. William Farid Habib, when he presented his credentials at State House.

Dr. Stevens said Sierra Leone shared the aims and aspirations of the heroic people of Lebanon who for several decades has been struggling to preserve their inalienable rights to freedom, sovereignty and peace without foreign interference.

The President spoke of the long standing relations between Sierra Leone and Lebanon dating back to the early 19th century and pointed out that the Lebanese community in the country has lived and worked with Sierra Leoneans in the spirit of mutual respect and friendship.

He expressed government's appreciation for the contribution by the community towards national development and hoped that the strong bilateral ties Sierra Leone and Lebanon have enjoyed will continue to grow even stronger in the future.

In presenting his credentials to the President, the new Ambassador noted that the peace and tranquility in Sierra Leone underlined Dr. Stevens good leadership and wise guidance.

D. Habib said that under President Stevens, Sierra Leone would always be renowned for the continued stability and long years of democratic rule which assured equal rights to all.

The Ambassador said that Sierra Leone's image particularly its non-aligned policy and contributions to the work of the OAU and the UN, have been very significant.

On bilateral relations, Dr. Habib said that for more than a century, the Lebanese in Sierra Leone has enjoyed stability and prosperity and the government and that the people continue to show them love and friendship.

The Ambassador was presented to the President by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abdul Karim Koroma. Present at the ceremony were Acting First Vice President, Mr. Francis Minah, cabinet ministers, the Secretary to the President, Mr. J.P.A. Koroma, his assistant, Mr. M.B. Sallu, the Youth Presidential Aide, Mr. Yusuf Sankohand and senior civil servants.

/13104
CSO: 3400/442

SIERRA LEONE

PLANS FOR NATIONAL CENSUS OUTLINED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 85 pp 2, 8

[Text] The Chairman of the National Population Commission, Mr. Peter Tucker who is also Commissioner of the National Population Census has said in Freetown that any National Population Census is a very expensive undertaking.

Speaking at a ceremony to mark the final phase of the pre-census publicity, Mr. Peter Tucker said that 1985 census is being financed almost exclusively by Government with assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UNFPA.

The National Population Census is scheduled from December 2-11 this year.

Mr. Peter Tucker said the UNFPA assistance does not include the payment of dollars to Government of the Census Secretariat.

The Commissioner commended the Untied Nations for providing vehicles, computer and equipment and expert personnel.

He expressed thanks to the German Ambassador, Mr. Christian Nakonz for making it possible for the West German Government to undertake the printing of one and a half million sheets of Questionnaires, 800 satchels and over 1,000 ball point pens.

The Commissioner outlined the various achievements of his Secretariat, which included the establishment of regional offices in the 12 districts of Sierra Leone and also in the Western Area including setting up Special Purpose Committees.

Mr. Peter Tucker said that over 1,000 people have been trained to serve as Field Officers and Supervisors during the period of enumeration and they will also assist to promote the idea of the Census.

/13104
CSO: 3400/442

SIERRA LEONE

MUSLIMS DISAPPOINTED BY INSUFFICIENT SAUDI AID

AB111842 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Freetown, 11 Nov (AFP)--Yesterday evening, Abdallah Omar Naseef [spelling of name as received], the secretary general of the World Muslim League, rejected the accusation of insufficient assistance to West African Muslims leveled against Saudi Arabia at the opening in Freetown of the International Conference for the Propagation of the Islamic Faith.

According to the chairman of the Sierra Leonean Supreme Islamic Council, Alhaji Jallow Timbo, "the Sierra Leonean Muslims feel they have been forgotten and they are disappointed by Saudi Arabia's passive attitude toward assistance to the country's religious activities."

The Supreme Islamic Council of Sierra Leone calls on Saudi Arabia to build hospitals in the country's major cities and to provide financial assistance for the creation of a college of Islamic studies, he added. Ten requests, two of which have been granted, were made to the Saudis during a visit he paid to Riyadh last March, he recalled.

Ibrahim Kamara, the Sierra Leonean minister of social affairs who is also responsible for religious affairs, pointed out that his government spent about 1 million leones (\$1 equals 6 leones) this year on Sierra Leonean pilgrims for their trips to Mecca.

In reply, Omar Naseef announced that the World Muslim League would finance the pilgrimage of a number of Sierra Leoneans next year and would give an additional aid, on which he did not elaborate.

Mr Naseef told AFP that the needs of West African Muslims were "considerable and continuously increasing." He added: "We have built many Islamic centers in West Africa and we do not regard this as negligible."

The World Muslim League, whose headquarters is in Mecca, was founded in 1964 and it has provided funding for a certain number of projects in the fields of culture and education in 120 countries around the world: 25 hospitals in Africa, refugee camps in Somalia, Chad, Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Mozambique.

There are about 2.5 million Sunnites in Sierra Leone which is a member country of the Islamic Conference Organization. The Freetown conference will last 3 days.

/12858
CSO: 3400/404

SIERRA LEONE

CHINESE ASSISTANCE

Minah Hails Chinese Joint Ventures

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 85 pp 1 , 12

[Text] Acting President Francis Minah has lauded the Sierra Leone, Chinese relationship and welcomed the Chinese government's new policy of Joint partnership in Sierra Leone.

Mr. Minah who was addressing a top level Chinese delegation at the State House said he was pleased to note that the happy relationship has gone one stage further to include the private sector as is evidenced in pending agricultural development projects.

The Acting President said Sierra Leoneans were looking forward to the rice scheme which is to be embarked upon with Chinese participation.

Mr Minah recalled his visit to China in 1974 and said he was highly impressed by the warm and brotherly reception accorded his delegation as well as the determination and hard work of the Chinese people.

The Acting President who said Sierra Leoneans are always happy to receive a delegation from China, lauded Chinese assistance to Sierra Leone which he observed dates back many years with landmarks as living testimony of signs of help to this country and her people.

As a descendant of Pujehun district, Mr. Minah said, he was particularly happy about the rubber project which the Chinese have agreed to undertake in that part of the country.

He said his people were bound to benefit not only from the by-products - soap and edible oil - but also from employment facilities which will be provided by the project.

Mr. Minah regretted the absence of President Stevens who, he said, would have liked to meet the delegation but was on official duty abroad.

In his reply, the Head of the Chinese delegation, Mr Liu Tianfu, who is a member of the Central Advisory Council of the Communist Party of China and former Governor of Quantong Province referred to the various Chinese projects in Sierra Leone and believed we could help each other through such programmes.

Mr Liu hoped Chinese contributions would leave an indelible mark on Sierra Leone's development efforts.

Chinese Present Agricultural Report

Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 6 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] The three-man Chinese agricultural team which has been conducting feasibility studies into proposal for large commerical production of rice has presented its report to the President, Dr. Siaka Stevens.

The project which is expected to provide employment initially for four thousand Sierra Leoneans will involve the production of sixteen thousand tons of rice, increasing to about fifty thousand tons when fully established.

The overall cost is estimated at fifty million dollars, with an initial investment of thirty-one million dollars.

It provides for the construction of two dams covering eight thousand acres of reservoir and forest land.

The project will include rice cultivation, the production of fish, jute bags, timber, as well as processing of fruit.

The company will also be engaged in livestock production and the processing of by-products to produce hides and animal feed.

The man behind the venture is local enterpeneur, Mr. Jamil Sahid Mohamed.

The leader of the Chinese team, Mr. Lei Shilian who is Deputy Manager of China Agricon, assured President Stevens that they were ready to give further technical cooperation to this country.

/13104
CSO: 3400/440

SIERRA LEONE

NATIONAL PETROLEUM PAYS DIVIDEND, PRECIOUS MINERALS COMPANY PRAISED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] An Le80,000 cheque has been presented to President Siaka Stevens as government's share of the dividends declared by the National Petroleum Company for the 1984 fiscal year.

Presenting the cheque to President Stevens at the State House the General Manager Mr. Donald Smythe Macauley disclosed that a Le1million dividend was declared by the Company and that the net profit for the past year was Le1.6 million.

Mr. Symthe Macauley disclosed that government's share of the dividends represented a 53 percent return on investments made in less than one year.

He recalled that in June last year, government acquired 60 percent of the shares of British Petroleum (B.P) for 375,000 pound sterling.

In October last year, the Precious Minerals Marketing Company (PMMC) also acquired the remaining 40 percent of the shares for 300,000 dollars he added.

Mr. Symthe Macauley promised that the Directors and management of the Company would do their utmost to run the company as efficiently as possible to make it the nation's pride.

President Stevens congratulated the Management for their splendid performance and said government was very much interested in ensuring that the Company succeeds in its vital task.

Presenting the General Manager to the Head of State earlier, the Minister of Finance Mr. Joe Amara Bangali said that the 60 percent shares bought by the government has not only broadened the investment base but that it has also helped to create more job opportunities.

On behalf of the PMMC which owns 40 percent on National Petroleum, Mr. J. S. Mohamed praised the activities of the Management and staff and said the Company has an efficient Board of Directors.

Mr. Mohammed disclosed the Company's plans to embark on further activities.

SIERA LEONE

ENERGY MINISTER SPEAKS OUT ON POWER AUTHORITY PROBLEMS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 85 pp 1, 12

[Article by Raymond Akabi-Davies]

[Text] The Minister of Energy and Power Mr. A.G. Sembu Forna, has called for the privatisation of the National Power Authority to give the organization a free rein there by guaranteeing efficient service.

Privatisation, he said, would necessitate an increase in electricity tariff currently subsidized by government at one Leone per unit for every hour of consumption. The NPA charges Le1.46 per unit of power.

Speaking in an interview with the DAILY MAIL, the Minister said that the NPA was owed no less than Le20 million by various institutions.

The Authority has also been hampered by lack of foreign exchange to import spare parts and other equipment, he added.

Since 1980, Mr. Sembu Forna said, the NPA has only been given 840,000 US dollars by the Central Bank to import spares.

"The sum of 840,000 U.S. dollars for a period of five years is ridiculously inadequate to purchase spare parts for a total of 42 power generators for 17 power stations throughout the country," he said.

The Minister went on to say "it is inevitable that in the absence of spare parts the machines will break down."

He said projections for the 1985/86 financial year indicate that the Authority will face a cash shortfall of about 72 million leones of which 20 million are accumulated debts for power and other services.

Ten million leones, he added, are losses incurred for running 15 provincial power stations.

"The only way out of this rot." Mr. Sembu Forna said, "is a substantial tariff increase."

Referring to the Ministry's application for aid from Western Europe and Washington for the rehabilitation of the electricity supply system in the Western Area, Mr. Sembu Forna said that after months of careful studies, he initialled a seven million European Unit of Account agreement with the European Investment Bank (EIB) in Luxembourg and a further 11.6 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) from the World Bank in Washington amounting to 16 million U.S. dollars.

Mr. Sembu Forna said part of the conditions of this World Bank credit, is the liquidation of the total 30 million leones owed to the Authority and an increase in electricity tariff.

The Minister spoke against unnecessary wastes of energy by consumers and called for an attitude of conservation consciousness.

"People at home, in private and government offices are wasting too much electricity by way of leaving appliances switched on without regard for energy conservation. The result is an overload on the NPA machines to generate more power which leads to overloading and very little electricity to industries," Mr. Sembu Forna said.

/13104
CSO: 3400/442

SIERRA LEONE

NEW TRAWLERS COMMISSIONED, FISHERY PRODUCTIVITY DISCUSSED

Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 6 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] Sierra Leone moved one more step towards national self-sufficiency in fish production when four new trawlers costing approximately six million U.S. dollars were commissioned last Friday by the President, Dr. Siaka Stevens.

The occasion also marked the official opening and dedication of a new, cold room complex costing Le4.2 million at the Sierra Leone Fishing Company's base at Kissy Dockyard.

The four new trawlers were ordered by company from South Korea.

Accompanying President Stevens to the ceremony were President-Elect, Major-General J. S. Momoh, Acting First Vice-President F M. Minah and Acting Second Vice-President Dr. Idriss M. Fofana.

Welcoming guests to the ceremony, The General Manager and Director of the Sierra Leone Fishing Company, Mr. A. Thorlu-Bangura explained that with the acquisition of the new trawlers, the company's monthly output would increase from 200 tons to 600 tons.

This however, is a far cry from the monthly requirement of 1,500 tons per month.

The company would therefore have to supplement the country's needs from production of the Russian fleet which already is costing 750,000 U.S. dollars.

Mr. Thorlu Bangura pointed out however that quite apart from increased contributions to government revenue and guaranteeing jobs and regular incomes to more than 1,200 employees, the company saved the nation foreign exchange to the tune of 14 million dollars annually, which it would have had to spend for the importation of fish for local consumption.

Already, the company has spent approximately 20 million U.S. dollars on its fishing fleet, and more than Le13 million in local infrastructure including cold rooms, jetty, smoking plants and freezing tunnel.

Investment now is at the rate of four million dollars annually, and this has to be met by external loans and funds generated from the export of shrimps.

In his address, President Stevens described the new trawlers and cold room complex as manifestations of the commitment of Sierra Fisheries to our overall national economy.

Dr. Stevens observed that in fulfilment of the need to exercise sovereignty over its own natural resources, it has been government's policy to encourage Sierra Leonean companies to own vessels which will eventually form the nucleus of a national fishing fleet.

It is therefore gratifying to note that the Sierra Leone Fishing Company has since its inception been making steadfast and gradual progress towards meeting our goals in fish production.

He exhorted all indigenous fishing companies to emulate the examples of Sierra Fishing Company.

Wishing the company success in all its endeavours, Dr. Stevens said: "we are proud of you".

/13104
CSO: 3400/441

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

BRITISH FERRY AID--The British Government is to provide a grant of almost one million pounds sterling for the setting up of a Bridge and Ferries Rehabilitation Unit within the Ministry of Works. Under a project which will last four years, the Unit will consist of two consultants from a British firm, three engineers from Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) and professional staff drawn from the Ministry of Works. It will be remembered that in 1982/83, as a result of similar assistance, a team of Royal Engineers of the British Army constructed two Bailey Bridges in Sierra Leone and rehabilitated a number of other bridges in the Southern and Eastern Provinces. Last Thursday, the Acting British High Commissioner, Mr. A.D. Sprake and the Minister of Development and Economic Planning, Mr. Salia Jusu-Sheriff, signed the Exchange of Letters formally establishing the new Unit. [Text] [Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 8 Sep 85 p 1] /13104

CSO: 3400/447

SOUTH AFRICA

MANDELA PROGRESSING WELL AFTER OPERATION

MB131901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1819 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 13, SAPA--Jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela is recuperating faster than expected after an operation he underwent 11 days ago for the removal of an enlarged prostate gland.

According to Mr Ismail Ayob, the Mandela family's lawyer, he was recovering "remarkably fast." Mandela was admitted to the Volks Hospital in Oranjezicht, near Cape Town, on November 3.

His wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, has been seeing her husband on a day-to-day basis while other members of his family were also allowed special visits.

A spokesman for the Prison's Department in Pretoria today said that the "hospitalisation and treatment of a person is a private and personal and family matter" and that it was not ethically correct to comment on it.

He therefore could not disclose when Mandela would be discharged.

"The patient, according to his doctors, already got up on the Thursday after his operation and his progress is normal as was expected," the spokesman said.

/9599
CSO: 3400/451

SOUTH AFRICA

PAC ON WESTERN OPTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA

EA152352 Dar es Salaam Voice of PAC in English 1815 GMT 14 Nov 85

[From the "Pan African Congress" program]

[Text] Revolutionary greetings, fellow compatriots and a very warm welcome to yet another of our usual 15-minute programs. In our program today, our theme is: traditional options by Western countries to the South African situation. Before we proceed with our program for today, let us join the combatants of our army--APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] with an interlude of revolutionary music. [music]

A very grave situation exists in southern Africa today. In racist South Africa, the minority settler regime continues to strengthen its political domination and economic exploitation of the African majority. Throughout the region, it is using the threat of the use of its formidable military power to dominate the militarily weak, bordering, countries. As the people's resistance mounts, it is implementing a new strategy to prolong settler domination.

The Western countries and the United States, who claim to cherish justice and freedom, wish, so they say, to see it prevail in racist South Africa with a little suffering to the people of the region as soon as possible. Therefore [they] have on their own accord brought out wrong diagnoses which, for convenience, are known as persuasion and constructive engagement.

One of the ideas most (?sufficiently) advanced in Western countries is that there are ways of persuading the minority settler regime in South Africa to bring change. What is needed, we are told, is a keeping open of [words indistinct], a channel of communication with the racist regime. Advocates of this line of thinking argue that the way to promote change is through contact and persuasion. (?That is) hope for reform, and severance of economic or other links will only make the minority settlers to retreat into the laager. The problem with this approach is that it assumes that it will be from the white minority settlers that necessary change will come when this is quite clearly not the case.

Because the historical logic of the oppressive system has shown that the settler minority has never wanted any transference of power to the majority

Africans, it perceives its interest as being harmed by any move from the direction of overthrowing the regime and allowing change that would lead to the elimination of privileges. It would be recognized that the persuasion that the present-day overseas advocates is not a new concept in the history of our struggle.

Our people have in the past tried to talk to the regime, the issue of transferring power but it has had no effect except to make the regime more arrogant and oppressive. Again the regime's response has not been to reform the system but make it more extensive. Even those who have resorted to nothing stronger than persuasion and dialogue have been viciously persecuted. The racist regime has had countless opportunities to listen to the oppressed people of our country who wish to persuade it and act on that advice. It chose instead to ban them out of existence and ignore their pleas.

Within South Africa itself, those who were formerly advocates of persuasion, themselves admit that the approach is unlikely to produce more than the most insignificant change if any at all, even when sincerely promoted and vigorously pursued. It is against this background that the oppressed people of our country came to recognize that the situation in the country demands a much more vigorous approach.

There are, of course, real doubts as to whether the overseas advocates of persuasion are either sincere in promoting this approach or serious in implementing it.

Those governments and corporations which are more vocal in proclaiming the advantages of their approach, claim that their persuasion can have more effect than that of the people themselves because they are in a more powerful position. But what changes have these pressed for? When last did any of the big corporations with interests in South Africa propose effective measures to dismantle apartheid? In fact the so-called changes they have pressed for, if any, have been some changes as a result but not real changes, not the required changes that will be directed to the fundamental structures of apartheid.

While persuasion has been advocated, there are more effective measures that rely not on friendly relations with the regime but on an effective approach of confronting and isolating [as heard] but have been deliberately cast away as likely to undo the good that persuasion might have done. Persuasion has been tried and found wanting as a means of bringing about the fundamental change required in the country today. Those who continue to advocate this approach in the light of the experience of the people themselves and of the intransigence of the minority settler regime are in fact protecting the regime and perpetuating the very system which [they] argue that their approach will help change. To talk about persuasion is to actually undermine the just struggle of our people for national self-determination because the approach encourages the regime [words indistinct]. The constructive engagement approach retains the persuasion approach, the idea of maintaining and even fostering links with South Africa. It advocates that dialogue cannot be enough on its own and that to achieve peaceful change more active measures than persuasion are required.

The very phrase subsequently adopted by the U.S. Administration to describe its southern African policy implies both involvement in South Africa and adoption of positive measures to improve the situation.

Though the U.S. Government says that its policy of constructive engagement involves maintaining contact and supporting all those committed to peaceful change, rather than the so-called negative approach of isolating South Africa, they prefer to use their influence in resolving the conflict. It is surprising to the oppressed people of our country to find that outsiders in our struggle being the most vocal about promoting constructive engagement today in a situation which cries out for effective action. It is within this regard not only our people's experience and demand but also the daily suffering of millions of people in whose exploitation a foreign corporation which we are vested interests [as heard].

The central problem for the people of Azania is the repossession of the usurped land. All evidence available at the present moment suggests however that all those who benefit from the cheap labor of our people feel that the day is long off and in the meanwhile they will do nothing to hasten it. They and their engagements are not constructive and cannot be. They are part of the problem not part of the answer. Those who are concerned with securing a nonracial solution know that any strategy which relies on the corporations to help dismantle apartheid cannot succeed. Because the alliance between those corporations and the regime is one crucial impediment to the fundamental changes that are required. Our only strategy is that we break the alliance (?with them). Neither constructive engagement approach nor the code of conduct even attempts to break the alliance, rather the opposite: they have been a means of helping to preserve it.

/9599
CSO: 3400/451

SOUTH AFRICA

DAR ES SALAAM AIRS 'TIPS' FOR UNDERGROUND WORK

FAX 2131 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1815 GMT
16 Nov 85

[Text] This evening Radio Freedom discusses a few liberation tips or advice which is carried in a publication of the liberation alliance called (MOSIBINI). This will be brought to you by (Ben Kivinje).

Afrikaans has always been and continues to be the racists' best answer to popular opposition. The hundreds of our men, women and children, whom we have already buried this year with bullet wounds in their bodies, bear witness to this truth. But each coffin covered with an ANC flag has become a heroic symbol inspiring thousands more of our people to greater struggle and greater sacrifices. In place of fear, there is growing contempt for death. In place of submission there is (?heightened) [word indistinct] for hitting back and making [words indistinct] funerals of their own kind. It is daily becoming more clear to Botha and his outside friends that killing alone is not enough. This does not mean that the army police killings will stop. It does, however, explain why our ruling class and its allies are trying so desperately to win us over from inside. The method they are using--divide and rule--is as old as the history of oppression itself.

Let us look at some of the danger spots. We must be on guard against the evils of tribalism. Those migrant workers who are herded into their ethnic compounds must hear our message that they should not allow themselves to be used by police against their fellow Africans. We must be able to recognize tribalism even when it tries to disguise itself, as is the case with Chief Gwala Buthelezi. We must be on the alert against police provocation.

In recent periods false leaflets have been issued aimed at creating and widening the differences between those who oppose apartheid. Organized gangs of thugs and murderers have been employed to burn the houses and to kill activists against the system, pretending that they have been sent by one or another anti-regime organization. Sellouts are sent to join organizations in order to do this kind of work from inside.

We must be vigilant against all schemes to divide the trade union movement, particularly to entice them into the system. We are already hearing talk of partnerships with black workers against the capitalist system. [is heard] A

united trade union movement which uses its power on the side of liberation is the greatest nightmare of the (?Bothas). We must also beware of some revolutionary founding trade unionists who deny the vital connection to flag liberation and socialism by trying to put us away from the mainstream of the struggle for people's power. They weaken the leading role of the workers at all stages of the struggle. Only the racists benefit from such a policy. The enemy will continue to work overtime in an attempt to divide the popular forces and to sow confusion. No amount of force can in the end defeat a united nation, a united working class and a united liberation front. Let us not become the victims of the enemy's basic tricks. Brother must not fight brother.

Now, let us turn to an important aspect of our liberation struggle--the training for underground work. Let us look at how one can go about setting up a secret network. Secret work helps us overcome the problems created by the enemy. This helps in the vital task of building an underground organization or secret network. The network must lead the people in the struggle for power. It does not compete with the progressive legal organization but reinforces it. Here are some of the measures involved:

Only serious and reliable people can be included in the secret network. The leaders must study the recruits very carefully. They are looking for people who are politically clear, determined, disciplined, honest and sober. People who can keep a secret, people who are brave and capable of defying the enemy even if captured.

Recruits are organized into a unit or cell of three or four people. The number is limited in case of failure or arrest. The cell leader is the most experienced member. The cell members must not know the other members of the network. Only the cell leader knows and is in contact with the most senior member of the network. This senior contact gives instructions from the leadership and receives reports.

A small committee of the most experienced people leads the network, even the leadership cell--of two or three persons. These cells might be in charge of a section, location, township or city. The city underground committee is at the top. Local cells are at the base. Middle command cells are in between. Start with one cell. Gain experience before building more.

A rule of secret work is that members must know only that which is necessary to fulfill their task. Everyone from top to bottom must have good cover stories to protect [themselves]. This is a legend or story which hides the real work being done. For example, a secret meeting in a party is made to look like discussions between friends. If they are ever questioned they give the legend that they simply bumped into each other and had a discussion about (peace). All members of the network are given code names. This is to conceal their real identity. They must have good identification documents, especially those living an illegal life. A lot of time and effort must be taken to (see that) good legends protect our people. There is nothing that arouses suspicion as much as a stranger who has no good reason for being around. All

illegal documents, literature, reports and weapons must be carefully hidden. Special hiding places must be built. Codes must be used in reports to conceal sensitive names and information. The leaders must see that all members are trained in the rules and methods of secret work. It is only through this training that they will develop the skills to outwit the enemy. Technical methods, such as the use of invisible writing, codes and disguises must be mastered. Countersurveillance methods, which help check whether one is being watched by the enemy, must be known.

Specialization: Once the network has been developed, some cells should specialize in different tasks, such as propaganda, sabotage, combat work, mass work, factory organisation, etc.

In the meantime, you can start putting into practice some of the points already dealt with. Begin to work out legends in your work, what innocent reasons you may give a friend or a policeman who asks you why you are listening to Radio Freedom. Let us take the fight into the enemy camp.

/9599

CSO: 3400/451

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S BORAINA APPEALS FOR ANTIAPARTHEID UNITY

MB150554 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 14, SAPA--The chairman of the federal executive of the Progressive [Federal] Party [PFP] Dr Alex Boraine, tonight made an "urgent and passionate" appeal to opponents of apartheid, including the UDF [United Democratic Front] to "unite in their efforts."

Speaking at a public meeting held in Mowbray under the auspices of the PFP, he said he was not appealing for a uniformity of approach or strategy.

"By all means, let us differ and debate and discuss and argue, but let us find one another and work together so that apartheid will be an unpleasant, distasteful nightmare of the past and we can build a new, democratic non-racial South Africa.

Reference, he said, had been made to PFP "side-swipes" at the UDF.

"I agree that this is counter-productive, but would ask that we be consistent and that we be equally critical of UDF side-swipes against the PFP."

"I have a great admiration for what the UDF has already achieved and what it is doing, and condemn in the strongest terms the harrassment, the victimisation of this movement and the detention of its leaders."

He "certainly" did not see the PFP as being in opposition to the UDF, and would welcome closer relationships with the movement.

"The point that I want to make is that our times are too serious and the issues too great for any of us to indulge in innuendos, attributing motives and divisiveness. This is a luxury we cannot afford."

Dr Boraine also said it was of the "utmost importance" that groups move beyond their opposition to apartheid and point towards a post-apartheid society.

"We must together plan the society which is to emerge when apartheid is no more. The anti-apartheid debate on its own is sterile, but an attempt to wrestle with a new society is full of hope and promise."

Neither the government nor any particular organisation could prescribe in isolation as to what this society should be.

"That is why I am convinced that the politics of negotiations must take the place of the politics of confrontations, cooperation and even consultation.

"There is enormous confusion about the mechanics whereby such a new society can come into being. What I found of enormous encouragement in my discussion with senior ANC people in Lusaka was their affirmation that negotiation was central in their own thinking and planning.

"They told us that whilst the present situation in South Africa does not lend itself to negotiations, it did not rule out forever the possibility of either a national convention or some other form of negotiation towards a new constitution for a democratic, non-racial South Africa."

Mr Boraine said it was clear that violence on all sides in the "township conflict" was escalating.

"If we are to raise our voices against violence, then we cannot be inconsistent," he said. "We must condemn in the strongest terms all violence, otherwise we become victims ourselves."

/9/95

SD: 3.00/4S1

SOUTH AFRICA

SITUATION IN SHARPEVILLE AFTER 24 YEARS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Nat Diseko]

[Text]

Sharpeville, a township that was almost unknown outside the Vaal area, shot into world headlines in March, 1960 when the police opened fire on anti-pass protestors.

At the end of March 21 of that momentous year, when the PAC and ANC were banned, 69 people lay dead and more than 100 injured.

After a lull of 24 years --- a generation later --- Sharpeville once more sprang into the headlines when residents marched on the local administration board offices protesting against increased rents.

The violence that exploded afterwards has been well documented in newspaper reports.

At the moment, an uneasy calm has settled over the township of mostly small, two-roomed dwellings that are grey and wan. Here and there, one spots a biggish house, the improvements having been wrought by the occupier's own efforts.

Since September last year a situation of stalemate has existed between the residents and the administration board, with all the residents refusing to pay the increased rents and the board apparently in a dilemma as to what to do.

The mayor of the Lenka Town Council Mr

Esau Mahlatsi and other councillors who have not resigned or killed by angry mobs are in "exile", as one wag put it. They live with their families in a high security encampment in Sebokeng.

Sharpeville businessman and former leading civic politician, Mr Phillip Phatang (64), said that things had come to a sorry pass because the quality of civic leadership had become weaker and weaker over the years.

"Matters came to a boil because the councillors refused to meet the residents to explain why rents were being raised so often."

Toilets

"Moreover the council did not repair the houses and fences were not mended. Our toilets have not been repaired since 1972 when the Vaal Administration Board took over from the Vereeniging Town Council," Mr Phatang said.

He said during the days when he was chairman of the Sharpeville Advisory Board, there was consultation between the leaders of the community and the Vereeniging Town Council.

"There was mutual agreement on issues affecting the township. When the Vaal Administration Board took over, the officials appointed did not have experience about township administration and often acted high-handedly," Mr Phatang said.

We visited "Ma Bricks's" which used to be a swinging watering hole in the late 60s and early 70s, where notables of Sharpeville and surrounding areas used to congregate, to learn that the grand old lady

who used to run the place had since died.

Her daughter, Miss Snoekie Pule (33) with friends, Mr Buti Sekobane (36) and Mr S. chaba Motokeng were playing rhythmic and blues records.

Mr Sekobane said that on the whole Sharpeville was a good place because the people were very friendly and had a strong community spirit.

"When a death, for instance, befalls a family here, all the neighbours rally around the bereaved and contribute money towards the burial," Mr Sekobane said.

Miss Pule said that although recreational facilities for young people were inadequate, there was at least a public swimming pool, a tennis court, one motel and a recreation club for the young in Sharpeville.

As in other areas, Sharpeville is haunted by the spectre of unemployment. Mr Sydney "Poitier" Temanyane (29), whom we ran across on our round

tells of a phenomenon that has been spawned by unemployment in Sharpeville.

These are the stokvels. He rattled off names of so many in one breath: Ebony, Mjaka-thata, Ladies Night, Lapologa, A-Team, Progress, Ho Lukile, New Born Baby, Sunday Morning etc

"Because many men and women are without jobs, the stokvels are the only way of making a bit of money without turning to crime. But the result is that many marriages are breaking up because of these stokvels," Mr Temanyane said.

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CSO: 3400/424

SOUTH AFRICA

TRAVEL TIME, COSTS FOR BLACKS TERMED EXCESSIVE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Nov 85 p 9

[Article by Alan Peat]

[Text]

THE complaint by the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) that black commuter travel time, distance and cost are excessive has been backed by extensive investigations.

The Tucsa complaint was aimed at the 17.5% bus fare increase by Putco, but the responsibility for the whole travel issue was aimed at the government.

In the case of Putco there has been logical motivation for the increase. Costs for bus operators have soared this year.

The last fuel price increase joined those for tyres, components, replacement vehicles, non-vehicular equipment, property, services and the like. Wages and salaries have also been increased in most cases.

And there has been the horrendously expensive cost of the unrest — reckoned at R30m to the whole industry by the SA Bus Operators Association.

The impending increase in diesel fuel, planned for mid-November, and the possibility of a decrease, or even the total removal, of the fuel rebate enjoyed by bus operators, will only compound the cost problem — and lead to the likelihood of further fare increases.

The point that Tucsa raises is that the cause of lengthy black commuter travel time and distance was caused by the government's separation of blacks from the rest of the population.

Therefore the government, said Tucsa, must bear a larger responsibility for covering the cost of travel with increased subsidies.

The travel problem was caused by legislatively entrenched policies like the Group Areas Act.

The work travel problems that blacks face have also been highlighted in two major reports from the National Institute for Transport and Road Research (NITRR).

One, by engineer Sias Oosthuizen and economist Andries Naudé, states that 20% of all black commuters travel for more than 30km, with a travelling time averaging 4.5 hours a day.

In the other report by chief research officer Nesta Morris and assistant Liz Fourie, stress was laid on the fact that "a major feature of black commuting is the long distance travelled by many commuters — particularly in Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Durban." The longest commuting distance in Pretoria, for example, was the 60km to 130km for commuters from rural Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele.

This gave average travel times of 6hr 41min for KwaNdebele and 7hr 19min for north-east Bophuthatswana. The second group, it was found, spent more time travelling than sleeping. The rising hours were equally extreme with KwaNdebele commuters rising at 03h55 and those from north-east Bophuthatswana at 03h48.

Oosthuizen and Naudé's report gave the average time/distance figures for all black daily commuters. The report said that 30% travel a distance up to 15km, with an average time spent travelling each day of 1hr 50min. Fifty percent travelled 16km-30km and spent an average of three hours travelling.

/9274

CSO: 3400/458

SOUTH AFRICA

RESEARCHER SAYS FORCE OF ARMS WILL NOT BRING PEACE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Peter Honey]

[Text]

AN APPARENT peace imposed by force of arms is really no peace at all," writes researcher Graham Howe, of Natal University's Centre for Applied Social Sciences, in the latest issue of the centre's quarterly review, *Indicator SA*.

Howe's comment concludes an article comparing the current social upheavals in SA with those of the Sixties.

Although published too recently to take into account government's sweeping crackdown on media coverage by television, film or sound, the article is particularly relevant to the media clamp which was announced at the weekend.

The *Indicator* study notes that while both the 1960 and 1985 states of emergency, and preceding events, saw mass detentions, the huge death toll of the last 14 months — now more than 800 — is a new phenomenon.

This and the 700 dead in the 1976/7 upheavals reflect a civil war "body count" rather than conceivable "civilian riot" fatalities, says Howe.

In the build-up to the 1985 emergency the security forces emerged as "an undeniably subjective element of the raging political conflict".

"In suppressing black protest, they are forced to bear frontline responsibility as symbols of widely rejected government poli-

cy on segregated education, national and local government and general apartheid issues.

Behind the scenes, the major contending forces of white and black nationalism remain locked into a shifting trial of national and international strength. Their political representatives seem to have both discounted negotiations until their hands are significantly strengthened or weakened."

The conflict is unlikely to be resolved until the country's political leaders perceive that the human and economic costs outweigh the advantages of holding out, he says.

The declaration of emergency in 36 magisterial districts on July 21 appears to have provided no solution to the current problem, according to Howe (who was writing before government excised six Eastern Cape and Reef districts from the emergency and extended it to another eight in the Western Cape).

He attributes the current emergency to primarily:

- A shift from sporadic violence to a regional convergence of sustained rioting between March and July;
- An attempted shift from arson and assault to "an incipient form of domestic insurgency on the township terrain," such as the

booby-trapped hand-grenades which killed eight Cosas activists in Duduza in June;

- The emergence of unknown "death squads," adding fuel to the growing chaos, with acts such as the assassinations of four Cradock civic leaders and suspected in the disappearance of another 40 leading opposition activists;
- The outbreak of unrest in Soweto shortly before the declaration;
- The advantage of proclaiming the emergency well before it could be subjected to parliamentary debate in the next session.

Analysis of the 1960 state of emergency shows that mass arrests, harassment and political trials served to drive the black nationalist movements underground and into exile. They also abandoned passive resistance tactics in favour of an initial strategy of limited guerrilla violence and sabotage.

"In other words, the long-term consequences of the earlier emergency were an escalation of violence levels and the further broadening of the white/black nationalist divide, an unresolved legacy with disastrous effects today," he says.

Howe speaks of a "gulf of perceptions" of the civil disorder, with government treating it as a law and order issue rather than a political uprising with legitimate cause.

Several local commentators and State President PW Botha have referred to "inhuman forms of assault" in the townships.

But these dramatic events tend

to obscure another side of the violence — for example, the torture of detainees which the *Sunday Tribune* described as "practised systematically on a widespread basis as part of the coercive treatment of security law detention in SA".

With 38 members of the UDF national and regional leadership on trial for treason and many affiliate office-bearers in detention, government's intention to negotiate with its internal extra-parliamentary opposition seems most unlikely, says Howe.

He also doubts that the Sixties generation of ANC leaders will be released in the near future.

In the meantime, as clergyman Jan de Vaal said recently, security efforts to bring the leaderless — and therefore more militant township dissidents under more than temporary control are like 'trying to keep the sea from the beach'.

● SOME STATE OF EMERGENCY FIGURES ●

21 July 1985 — 1 October 1985

STATE OF EMERGENCY DISTRICTS	RIOT-RELATED ARRESTS	RIOT DEATHS	RIOT INJURIES
REMAINDER OF COUNTRY	2 926	237	2 257
21 July/Oct 1985	5 033	285	2 379
Sept 1984/21 July 1985	14 000	455	1 741
Sept 1984/Oct 1985	19 033	740	4 126

/9274

CSO: 3400/458

SOUTH AFRICA

MINORITY OF EDUCATORS SUPPORT ADMISSION OF NON-WHITES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Oct 85 p 5

[Article: "Minority of Teachers Ask for Open University of Stellenbosch: Only 300 of 784 Sign"]

[Text] Fewer than half of the teaching personnel at the University of Stellenbosch signed a petition for the further opening up of the university.

Only 300 of the 784 teachers supported a recent plea of the rector, Professor Mike De Vries, that full student status be accorded to non-white students.

What is particularly significant is that the petition was initiated and distributed by the teachers' union, but that even so only a minority of teachers could be found to support an entirely multiracial University of Stellenbosch.

Although outsiders were given the impression that it was a spontaneous move on the part of the teachers, the organizing of the petition clearly bore the imprint of the teachers' union.

Some teachers at Stellenbosch are displeased that the teachers' union involved itself officially in a controversial political issue. Although the teachers' union announced in the petition that it wanted to give all teaching personnel the opportunity to state their points of view, no room was left for the stating of viewpoints. Teachers could simply either sign the petition or not.

The executive of the teachers' union says that it supports the rector in his "initiative" on the relaxation of admission requirements for colored students. Teachers were therefore asked to express their support and thanks to Professor De Vries for the "lead" he gave in his speech on 16 August about "broader" admission and full involvement of colored students at the university. "Both the educational task of the university and the important role of the university in South African society are thereby broadened and strengthened," the teachers' union says.

In the speech to which the teachers' union refers, Professor De Vries asked that students of all races be admitted to the university, even if the courses they want to follow are offered at their own universities. All students should enjoy full student status, which will mean that the Group Areas Act will have to be amended, Professor De Vries said.

SOUTH AFRICA

GERARD LUDI SPEAKS TO AFRIKAANS STUDENTS ON COMMUNIST PARTY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Oct 85 p 9

[Article: "SA Communist Party Now in Upward Phase"]

[Text] Probably no one in South Africa knows the communist party better than Mr Gerard Ludi. As a member of the security police he penetrated the upper ranks of the SACP during the 1970s and personally came into contact with all the leaders of the day.

Mr Ludi recently addressed the Afrikaner Student Front at the University of Pretoria on the history and strategy of the communists. The following article is an extract from that speech.

In the light of present conditions in the black townships, the government would be foolish to release Nelson Mandela at this time, Mr Ludi warned.

He personally knows Mandela very well, Mr Ludi said. Although Mandela has naturally lost his proficiency by reason of the long period he has already spent in prison, he is extremely persuasive and an outstanding speaker. Contrary to what is alleged, Mandela is not a black nationalist; he is an extremely dedicated Marxist-Leninist.

"Mandela has been built up into a mystical figure in the black townships--he has already almost become a myth. We are really looking for trouble if we release Mandela now."

Mandela was of great value to the communist party while he was imprisoned on Robben Island, Mr Ludi said. The reason was that young blacks who took part in the riots of 1976 were also sent to Robben Island, although they were not political criminals but simply common criminals. In the prison on Robben Island they came into contact with Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Goldberg and other political prisoners, who inevitably influenced them. Because they were short-term prisoners, they left the prison before long and began subversive activities in the black townships.

The value of Mandela on Robben Island is emphasized by the fact that no attempt was made to free him, although Russian fishing vessels and submarines frequently

pass by the island. However, Mandela lost his value after he was transferred to the Pollsmoor prison. Then the campaign for his release began.

Mr Ludi said that the disturbances of the late fifties and early sixties were far worse than the present situation. At that time hundreds of Blacks were smuggled out of the country to Tanzania, and from there to the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, the United Arab Republic and Algeria, where they received military training. By 1960 approximately 6,000 of them were armed.

In 1960 one of the most important foreign intelligence services came to the conclusion that South Africa was lost and that a successful Marxist-Leninist revolution would be carried out. The situation was saved, however, when Robert Sobukwe founded the Pan Africanist Congress during a congress in Orlando. The ANC was thereby split into Marxist and nationalist movement.

The plan was that a civil disobedience movement would reach a peak around about 1963. By that time the movements would have close on 9,000 men at their disposal, while a start was also made with the campaign for international sanctions. South Africa would not be able to handle the situation.

At that time a lesson--a very important lesson--was learned. That is that in a situation like the present one, it does not avail to arrest the immediate trouble makers, the little Blacks who throw stones and petrol bombs. In the fifties and sixties the leaders of the communist party were identified and they were taken into custody. By means of a series of trials the entire central committee and the district committees of the communist party were destroyed. Approximately 200 to 300 people were sent to jail for long periods and that was the end of it all. All rioting, sabotage and violence immediately stopped.

For more than twelve years total peace reigned in South Africa. All that had to be done was to eliminate the upper ranks of the communist party.

A second important lesson learned then was that concessions should not be made during a state of emergency. The strategy of communism is to test its enemies for weakness. If concessions are made, for example the abolition of the pass book system, the demands simply increase. The demands will only cease when a Marxist-Leninist government comes to power.

Mr Ludi said that the communist party had nothing to do with the disturbances of 1976. After these disturbances, however, a start was made in establishing the organizational infrastructure of the party. The collapse of white governments in the neighboring states to the north led to many of the emigre leaders being able to settle closer to South Africa. He is convinced that some of them also visit the republic on occasion, because they have the resources of the KGB available to them.

The communist party of South Africa once again finds itself in an upward phase, similar to the conditions that existed in the 1920s and again in the 1950s. Numerous organizations have already been infiltrated by the communists, Mr Ludi said.

SOUTH AFRICA

PASSING-OUT PARADE FOR NEW MUNICIPAL POLICE

Johannesburg SOWETO in English 8 Nov 85 p 13

[Text] **MORE than 90 municipal police students graduated at the Oranje-Vaal Training Centre, outside Sebokeng, this week.**

The policemen will be posted in the Vaal Triangle townships and will be responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of council by-laws.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told the gathering at the passing out parade that the municipal police had powers comparable to the South African Police's.

Enemies

"These officials must be used in the task of maintaining

law and also in the race relations process. You must accept them as true ambassadors of your local authorities". Mr Heunis said.

He said although the country was "on the threshold of one of the most important periods in its constitutional planning", its enemies were creating a "climate of mistrust, fear and intimidation".

He said at least 5 000 municipal policemen would be trained during the next six months to assist the black local authorities in the townships.

Among those who attended the passing out parade were Mr Esau Mahlatji, mayor of Lekoa, Mr Sam Rabotapi, mayor of Evaton, Mr A Xaba, mayor of Bohllokong, Mr John

Hitege, Director of black local authorities, and Mr Edward Kurene, mayor of Soweto.

Five students were presented with trophies for coming out best in five categories.

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CSO: 3400/424

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE GETS BIG SLICE OF JOBLESS RELIEF AID

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 30 Oct 85 p 9

[Text]

A SUBSTANTIAL part of the R600-million made available by the Government for unemployment relief has been allocated to Cape local authorities.

Mr P J Loubser, MEC in charge of local government, says the purpose is to provide registered unemployed people not receiving unemployment benefits with work on special short-term projects as soon as possible.

A maximum of R8 a day for each unemployed person will be made available for projects in urban areas.

Of this, at least R4 a day must be paid as an allowance to the unemployed person. The balance is to be used for financing equipment and material, food, transport, supervision or general administration costs.

Rural areas

The local authority may supplement the allowance from its own funds.

For rural areas, R6 a day will be available, of which the unemployed person must get at least R3.

Mr Loubser says funds may not be used for projects already budgeted for.

Only people who complied with the normal work and residential requirements for a specific area would be eligible. This included unemployed commuters or contract workers normally employed in the area.

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SOUTH AFRICA

LABOR ORGANIZER DISCUSSES DETENTION EXPERIENCE

MB162005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1705 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 15, SAPA--Trade unionist Miss Di Cooper, released from two days detention yesterday, said today detentions under emergency regulations in the Western Cape had become "completely random and indiscriminate."

"If you are a high profile person with a strong organisation backing you and putting pressure on the authorities, then you have a chance," she said.

"I am sure I was released with such speed because of the pressure put on them.

"But there are hundreds of people in there who have no public profile, whose names will only appear in the weekly lists and not be singled out in press stories who will languish in detention until the police feel like releasing them."

Miss Cooper said the situation inside the detention cells was like "something from a Kafka novel, it is completely "Alice-in-wonderlandish."

"People just sit around languishing. Kids are being picked up off the streets for no other reason than that they look as if they could be activists, or because they once said something at a meeting.

"The accounts of other detainees convince me the police have launched a reign of terror on the streets of Cape Town, taking in anyone who has even the vaguest political affiliation.

"They are pulling in people and letting them rot. Most of those pulled in genuinely have no idea why they are there. Most of the time the security police leave them alone and they have to call for the police and ask them why are we here? The stock answer is, you should know why you are here."

"Women who shared my cell told me they felt as if they were being used as training material, for teaching purposes for trainee security policemen," she added.

After the detention of Miss Cooper, an organiser for the General Worker's Union [GWU] National Wage Negotiations with SA Stevedores LTD for 3,000

stevedores countrywide were suspended, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions asked its affiliates to take action, the International Labor Organisation was informed and the International Transport Federation protested directly to the South African Embassy in London.

In addition, a number of South African companies involved in union negotiations with the GWU protested to the police and to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Another key GWU organiser, the Rev Howard Marawu, has been in detention since the day before the state of emergency was extended to the western Cape.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NATION FACING DILEMMA OVER TECHNOLOGY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English (Business) 3 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Jennigay Coetzer]

[Text]

WHEN IT comes to technology versus job opportunity South Africa must decide whether it wants to be a first world or a third world country.

"You either automate, you emigrate and take your manufacturing operation and put it in the Pacific basin, or you evaporate," says Professor Roy Marcus, dean of the engineering faculty at Wits.

"And that is where SA is at the moment. We are rapidly evaporating because we are unable to compete to any reasonable extent on the international market."

Professor Marcus points out that the computer has totally transformed the concept of manufacture.

The information revolution is unlike any other in that with all previous industrial revolutions, the final skill has resided in the individual's abilities he explains.

"Whereas industrial revolution put power into human hands, the advent of the computer has placed a certain amount of decision — albeit at a low level at this stage — in the hands of a machine."

But, in facing the fact that the rand/dollar exchange rate is here to stay management must capitalise on the situation and make an all out effort to export, says Marcus.

"The problem is now we

start saying 'That's all well and good, but what's going to happen to the people?'

The current naive concept that SA can rely on the export of raw materials is dangerous, says Marcus.

"There have been two interesting scientific developments over the past couple of years which prove this.

"We rely on a certain amount of foreign exchange as a result of exporting copper, but optical fibre which provides a more flexible and sophisticated means of communication is taking over that market.

Moreover, the ceramics issue is even more frightening, says Marcus. "At the moment we are exporting large quantities of pig iron to the Japanese, who make diesel engines out of it.

"But it is predicted that around the year 1995, massive components in diesel engines are going to be made of ceramics.

"The basic ingredient of these two technologies is high quality sand and the tragedy is we don't have high quantities of it for viable export."

Referring to the naivety of South Africa's manufacturers, Professor Marcus says they have never really looked at exporting finished products.

"Neither have they recognised that recent develop-

ments in manufacturing are not just a passing phase, they are here to stay."

Flexible manufacturing provides the ultimate solution to the South African scenario.

And the computer has liberated manufacturers from having to have large economic order quantities to justify a large manufacturing operation. A variety of machine tools can be controlled by a computer, he says.

"For the first hour this morning you are making teaspoons, for the next hour you are making hub-caps for a motor car and for the next hour you're making kettles."

Flexible manufacturing has also provided the opportunity of having decentralised manufacturing operations, says Marcus.

"You can opt to produce a number of related components and you don't need to produce millions, you only need to produce hundreds."

"Yes the initial capital outlay is heavy because skilled people are needed to run the flexible cell."

But there are serious consequences of not automating he says.

"Companies are closing down every day in this country because of their inability to compete."

There are some classic examples that prove this point, he points out. "One particular company that was manufacturing small electric motors decided to move into one of the homelands.

"They capitalised on the favourable concept that they could take advantage of the "cheap" labour costs.

"But they soon found they couldn't produce their product at the right quality at the right price.

The company was faced with two alternatives — either to automate or to close the plant down.

They decided to close and consequently disposed of more than 1 000 workers.

The exact parallel happened in Australia, but when faced with the choice the company in question implemented a certain amount of technology in specific areas.

"Instead of displacing 100% of their workers, only 40% of them lost their jobs and 60% were retained.

"This company is now producing motors at the right quality and the right price and they are able to export their product.

"In South Africa, as long as we continue to work on outdated manufacturing techniques we are just going to have more and more people walking the streets."

You cannot turn around tomorrow and fully automate everything, warns Marcus. "In Japan you don't find robots sweeping the streets

"But robots are doing other jobs and they are creating more employment opportunities because the Japanese are capturing the export markets

South Africa must wake up and accept the fact that if a vigorous attempt to create a middle class black population succeeds, every family in Soweto will be able to afford appliances in their homes that will provide unbelievable opportunities for local manufacture, says Professor Marcus

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS DAY EDITOR ON DEBT MORATORIUM EXTENSION

MB161050 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 16 Nov 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa, it looks as if the government has decided to extend the moratorium on some foreign debt repayments. These were frozen last September when the rand collapsed amidst the growing unrest in the country. [Name indistinct] asked Nigel Bruce, the editor of the South African paper BUSINESS DAY, how much longer the government would go on postponing its repayments.

[Bruce] Probably you were talking about short-term debt, so if you go on postponing, it is no longer a short-term debt. There must be sometime when agreement would have to be reached, but I understand that there are one or two technical and legal aspects which have to be sorted out to find out actually first of all precisely how much South Africa does (?owe) and secondly overcome some of the technical and legal problems and then thirdly get down to the actual negotiations themselves.

[Name indistinct] On the other hand, it isn't only a reflection, surely, of technical problems. It does suggest that South African economy itself is in some turmoil, if the short-term debt can't be paid off?

[Bruce] I don't think that one can say that the economy is in turmoil. The problem of the debt is the fact that a lot of payments were bunched up within the next few months and that would have drained the country's reserves enormously had there not been a moratorium, but given an extended period--and when I say an extended period I don't mean turning short-term debt into long-term debt--by extending the period a little bit now, even perhaps into medium-term debt, then the surplus on the current account would balance the payment; it would be sufficient to enable them to repay.

[Name indistinct] When it was announced back in September that South Africa was going to freeze repayments on its foreign debt, it was something of a psychological blow for South Africa, it was a public admission that it couldn't face up to its responsibilities. Is that still a worry with people?

[Bruce] Oh very much so, yes, very much so, particularly within the business community. South Africa has always paid its foreign debts before, it's been very proud of this and has led to it having a relatively good rating as a borrower in the foreign international markets which to some degree, in fact, overcame the drawbacks of its less desirable social policies.

[Name indistinct] So, how badly dented is business confidence by that and by the increasing unwillingness of foreign investors to put any new money at all into South Africa?

[Bruce] Business confidence, I don't think, has ever been low as it is now. For instance, over the past 2 days one of our sister publications, the FINANCIAL MAIL, has had annual investment conference. We have quite a few visits from abroad here and, of course, very many of the senior businessmen from within the country, and the trend of most of the speeches has not really been on matters of investment at all; it has really been on the need for sociopolitical change. One of the speakers made the point very forcefully this morning that no longer can the South African Government hope to get away by a gradual process of change. It now has to do something which is really quite dramatic. Six months ago, businessmen would then have been content to see a gradual movement toward the removal of color bar and to greater growth and investment and equity within the country. Now they are demanding very much more.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO COMMENTS ON COUNTRY'S RESPONSE TO OIL EMBARGO

MB180924 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a VOA broadcast some years ago a leading American analyst drew attention to South Africa's remarkable response to the international oil boycott. The influence the country's opponents have had by threatening to restrict its oil supplies had virtually disappeared, he said, as a result of it having become more or less self-sufficient in energy. The threat of an oil embargo had become meaningless. The response it evoked in South Africa was a comprehensive program that had turned the country into one of the most independent in its energy requirements.

Originally, liquid fuel was the Achilles heel since South Africa had no known deposits of oil. A state company, Soeker, [Southern Oil Exploration Corporation] was established to search for oil and in recent years its explorations have yielded increasingly favorable results offshore. The result has been the announcement that a 3.5-billion-rand project would be launched to extract gas offshore near Mossel Bay in the southern Cape. It has been estimated to meet about 20 percent of South Africa's needs.

Oil exploration in even more promising areas is continuing. Meanwhile, another South African company, SASOL [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation], went ahead in the 70's and vastly increased fuel production from another source, coal. Today the 6-billion-rand SASOL II and III projects stand as a monument to the technological expertise and political determination with which the boycott threat was met.

America's NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC magazine has commented: A steady procession of energy pilgrims from industrial nations, oil men, coal men, and government officials visit these awesome temples to behold a vision of the future.

Reducing South Africa's dependence on imported oil has taken other forms as well. Production of energy from sources other than oil has been greatly increased in the past 10 years. Because South Africa is (?fabulously) rich in coal--known deposits amounting to about 60,000 million tons--it has embarked on a program of building very large coal-based power stations, each

one capable of generating enough electricity for a city three times the size of Johannesburg.

The program calls for a doubling of the country's electricity output during this decade. As a result of all this, South Africa is now more than 80 percent self-sufficient in its energy needs, and there are still more plans for expansion.

The weapon of the oil boycott has experienced the same history as almost all sanctions. It has been a dismal failure.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WARNING SYSTEM FROM ISRAEL--South Africa is reportedly planning to buy an electronic warning border fence from Israel. The fence is the type used by Israel to prevent guerrillas infiltrating its frontiers and a similar type of fence apparently is used to protect Buckingham Palace in London. Left-wing politicians in Israel say a South Africa mission recently visited the country with a view to buying the fence. The members of parliament have demanded an urgent debate on the subject, because they say the sale is a serious act of support for South Africa's apartheid policy. But an Israeli Foreign Ministry official says he has no knowledge of the visit of the South African mission.
[Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 19 Nov 85] /9599

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DEFENTION ORDERS (CONT'D) - The defention orders of the former opponents have been renewed, the court of Appeal of Zambia has ruled and have confirmed yesterday. Mr Mwanga said the orders are to be enforced from December 10, Tuesday, November 14, 1985. He said they will be enforced from December 10, 1985. The five are former Minister, Dr Sibaya, former Commissioner of Police, Commissioner, Tshabala, former Deputy Commissioner of Police, former Army Chief of Staff, Col Matonga, Major General, and Comptroller, Abednego Diamini. The former army top brass were picked up in January this year; Dr Sibaya was picked up from his home in Bulawayo on December 10, 1984 and the former police chiefs were picked up in January this year. They have, since late last month, been appearing before a committee chaired by Mr. Justice Tshabala, [governor of electoral college constituency], the judge.

16 Nov 85 p 1 MP /12712

CSO: 3400/434

MUGABE STICKS NECK DEEP IN SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE TIMES, May 1980

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

The harder line on international sanctions adopted by South Africa was reflected in the comments of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, who was evident in his comments made this week about the need for assistance for the Frontline states which would suffer as a result of sanctions and Pretoria's counter-measures.

His earlier attitude to sanctions was that for them to be effective they must be comprehensive and mandatory but that countries like Zimbabwe whose economies were tightly linked with that of South Africa would have to be exempt or be given compensation by the international community. By keeping a reasonably low profile on sanctions, but urging increased support for the armed struggle, it seemed at Nassau that the Zimbabwe premier was sticking to this line.

But when he reported to the nation on his return from the Commonwealth summit, Mr Mugabe revealed that the Frontline states had decided they would no longer press for international assistance before backing sanctions.

The situation in South Africa had to be regarded as paramount and if problems arose for individual countries it would be up to those countries or to Africa to appeal to the international community for assistance if their economies had been rendered "inoperative."

He was scathing in his comments about people who had warned of the

possibility of a "catastrophic" effect on the economy of the southern African states if sanctions were imposed. "It is not the people who are the decision-makers," he said. "They want to see their own interests protected."

Anyway, he said, if the international community had been able successfully to combat sanctions when they were applied to Rhodesia surely they would be equally successful in the same when it was only South Africa which might appear to be acting against Zimbabwe.

It was to Mozambique that Mr Mugabe looked as a possible moving Zimbabwe's imports and exports to and from the coast.

He looked to the day when Beira, Maputo and even Nacala in northern Mozambique would handle Zimbabwean traffic, 80 to 90 percent of which currently goes through South Africa.

If South Africa were to stop this traffic, it would mean the collapse of Zimbabwe, say opponents of sanctions.

Mr Mugabe is no doubt looking back to the situation when the Mozambique ports were the neutral outlets for landlocked Rhodesia and took about 75 percent of the traffic.

It was only after Mozambique's independence that the situation changed and South Africa became the main channel.

However, a paper circulating in diplomatic and government circles estimates that the necessary improvements to the Beira and Nacala routes alone would cost about R2 billion and take two years to implement.

The direct rail link from Zimbabwe to Maputo has not operated for a year because of security and other problems but, according to Mr Mugabe, Zimbabwe intends to increase its military commitment and involvement in Mozambique to get that route back into use. How much that would cost has not been guessed at as it would clearly depend on the security situation within Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's total volume of goods coming into and going out of the country is about 8 million tons, of which only about 800 000 tons goes through Beira at present.

It has been estimated that if R1 million were spent on relaying the line to Beira with electrified double track and deepening and extending the port facilities, Beira's capacity could increase to 4 million tons.

Thus in theory Mr Mugabe is right when he says Mozambique could handle all Zimbabwe's traffic.

But business circles here are deeply pessimistic about the

chances of translating the theory into practice.

In addition South Africa has a tremendous hold on Zimbabwe through the markets it offers for Zimbabwean products.

It takes 40 percent of Zimbabwe's manufactured goods for which markets would be very hard to find in other neighbouring states. South Africa supplies 20 percent of Zimbabwe's imports amounting to thousands of individual tariff items without which the infrastructure would come to a standstill.

Mr Mugabe's counter-argument is that Zimbabwe is a valuable market for South Africa's goods and Pretoria's transport services and harbours gain revenue from handling Zimbabwean traffic.

He seemed to be saying at his news conference that South Africa might well hesitate before applying counter-measures because of the additional damage this would do to its economy.

However, he did not gloss over the danger that applying sanctions to South Africa had for the Frontline states.

His argument here was that suffering was part of any revolution and that Zimbabwe was committed to playing a part in resolving the South African situation and ending apartheid.

There should be no doubtting Mr Mugabe's sincerity in making this commitment but how great a part he is prepared for Zimbabwe to play and what risks he will take are cards that he has yet to show. —

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ZIMBABWE

HARARE WOOS SOUTH AFRICAN DISINVESTMENT LOBBY

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 1-7 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Colleen Lowe]

[Text]

IF you're pulling out of South Africa, why not pull into Zimbabwe?

This is the newest sales pitch devised in a bid to woo foreign investment, according to Norman Reynolds, chief executive of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council (ZPC), which promotes Zimbabwe overseas.

"It's not the council alone," he added recently. "The banks are obviously key people. But we have had meetings, we've discussed it with government, and we've been in touch with a variety of agencies on this score."

Only two months ago, Director of Information John Tsimba was sent to New York to fill a new senior public relations post set up largely to draw investments to Zimbabwe.

According to Reynolds, prime targets of the campaign are companies pulling out or planning to pull out of South Africa.

Over the past four years, mounting international pressure against apartheid has forced foreign investment down from \$2.6-billion (R6.5-billion) in 1981 to \$1.8-billion (R4.5-billion) in 1984.

While British firms have tended only to threaten boycotts, disinvestment has been taken more seriously in the United States.

In anticipation of economic turmoil in South Africa, Zimbabwe also has taken some precautions to disentangle itself from South African-linked capital.

For historical reasons, most of the 300 multinational companies here have been extensions of South African operations, according to a spokesperson for the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI).

Investment has been one of the sorest points for the country. Despite its relative peace and economic prosperity, Zimbabwe has only attracted some \$50-million (R125-million) worth of investment since independence from white minority rule in 1980.

Among the reasons cited for this slim showing are ideological uncertainty, bureaucratic inertia and political instability in the southwestern part of the country.

These and other factors still make it difficult to persuade companies which have seen their money grow in South Africa to turn to Zimbabwe instead, Reynolds said.

"There is a difficulty, because of the history of the image of our country, to set up Zimbabwe as the alternative to South Africa," he noted.

"The other problem is that in many respects we are not an alternative. We are too small. South Africa is much

bigger. It's far more complex and sophisticated."

However, he added, "For many companies, products and processes, Zimbabwe could at least be a part-alternative to South Africa. We understand from banks here, and from the contacts we have, that there is a fair amount of interest.

"That could take many forms, of course. One could be cynical window dressing, such as setting up a head office here and calling it 'head office Africa limited', rather than 'head office South Africa'.

"I don't think we are very interested in that."

But, he noted, two regional groupings have helped set Zimbabwe up as a regional centre.

The first is the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a nine-member grouping of black southern African states which aims to ease dependence

on South Africa through regional economic cooperation.

The other is the 15-member East and Southern African Preferential Trade Area (PTA), part of an effort to create an African economic community by the year 2 000.

"There is a clear amount of optimism among investors that Zimbabwe will become much more of a regional hub," he said.

In the short term, however, he concedes the very instability in South Africa which is being used by Zimbabwe as an argument to invest here has left some uncertainty.

"We still don't have a company that has publicly declared that it will come and set up in Harare," he noted.

"Whereas things were moving in that direction, the last three months have seen such an acceleration of events in South Africa that in terms of business decisions, we just have to wait."—IPS

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